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U. S. 'Terms' to Italy? Fathers in Draft Oct. 1; No-Strike Pact Renewed

The World's Day—August 3, 1943

Italy: DNB Lists 'Roosevelt Peace Terms'

Purported peace terms to Italy, which the German News Agency, DNB, claims President Roosevelt offered Premier Badoglio, included demand that the Italian Army and Navy cease resistance, that collaboration with Germany cease, and Italian troops be withdrawn from France and the Balkans; that war materials be handed over to the Allies, a British-American-Soviet military government be established in Italy for the duration; that war criminals be arrested, and Allied prisoners of war released. [Page 7.]

Pressure on Italy continues, with warning from the Algiers Radio of an imminent Allied landing on the Italian mainland, renewal of heavy fighting in Sicily, and evidence of continued unrest among the Italian people.

National: Drafting of Fathers Starts Oct. 1

Fathers will be drafted starting Oct. 1, Selective Service Headquarters has ordered, if and when a local board finds it necessary in filling its quota.

In Georgia's State election a proposal to drop the legal voting age from 21 to 18, and 27 other proposed amendments are up before the voters, in an off-year balloting in which Governor and State officials do not run.

Plans for major symphony concerts in hundreds of the nation's small towns are nearly completed, James C. Petrillo, president of the American Federation of Musicians announced in Chicago following a meeting with local officials. Five concerts each by 23 orchestras is the starting schedule, and transportation offers the chief problem.

Mississippians went to the polls in a state-wide election that included candidates for the Governor's chair and on down the list to local constables, as well as more than 20 amendments to the State constitution.

Boston: Labor Group Renews No-Strike Pact

An unconditional "no strike" pledge for the duration of the war was reaffirmed by the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor at its annual convention today. [Page 2.]

The U. S. Coast Guard Band played on the City Hall steps at noon today in behalf of Spar recruits. In the meantime 17-year-old boys lined up at the Recruiting Station on State Street, impressed by Sunday's War Pageant at the Esplanade. [Page 2.]

Damaged or mutilated registration plates on pleasure or commercial vehicles may be rehabilitated or replaced at no cost by sending them to the Registry of Motor Vehicles, Registrar Frank A. Goodwin announced today.

Mayor Tobin announced today he will spend Friday in Washington conferring with Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes and his staff about his plan to convert box cars into tank cars and thus step up the flow of fuel oil into New England

Washington: Lewis Scheduled to Meet NWLB

John L. Lewis is scheduled to appear before the National War Labor Board on behalf of the United Mine Workers' plea for portal-to-portal pay, and an extra hour's production work at time and half, which with already granted free tools would be tantamount to an increase of about $3 a day.

Approval of 264 additional child care centers and war nurseries for 15,888 children of working mothers was given by President Roosevelt. The list includes 50 centers in Los Angeles for 5,000 children and increased the number of approved projects to 3,570 for 198,500 children.

Labor Day this year should be observed as a day of harder work on the production line rather than the usual holiday, urged Charles E. Wilson, executive vice-chairman of the War Production Board. He was joined in the appeal by Labor's two vice-chairmen of WPB, Joseph Keenan and Clinton Golder

Europe: King George Receives 5 U. S. Senators

Five visiting U. S. Senators were received in audience by King George VI after they had been entertained at luncheon by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden. The King talked with Senators Richard B. Russell (D) of Georgia, James M. Mead (D) of New York, Albert B. Chandler (D) of Kentucky, Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, and Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. (R) of Massachusetts, for a long time about the general war situation.

More than 150 new merchant ships will be turned over to Britain by the United States during the next 10 months, Prime Minister Churchill informed the House of Commons. They will be manned by British crews and employed in the joint Allied prosecution of the war. [Page 9.]

President Roosevelt expressed "the fervent hope that the liberation of Norway may not be long delayed," in a message of congratulations to King Haakon VII of Norway on his 71st birthday. The King is in London.

Britain's clothing ration will remain unchanged for the five-month period beginning Sept. 1, Hugh Dalton, President of the Board of Trade, told the House of Commons.

Americas: Argentine Paper Suspended 10 Days

Suspension of "Bandera Argentine" for 10 days was ordered by the Argentine Government because the pro-Axis newspaper had published "insulting comment against the Chief of State of a friendly nation." The paper published comment on President Roosevelt's statement asking neutrals not to give refuge to Axis leaders and headed it "Insolent Ultimatum."

Orient: Another U. S.-Japanese Exchange Planned

Exchange of American and Japanese nationals is being arranged to take place at Mormugao, Portuguese India. The American Consul General at Lourenço Marques, Portuguese East Africa, has been instructed to go to Mormugao to make preparations for the exchange.

U. S. Pilot Exceeds 780 M.P.H.

LONDON, Aug. 3 (AP)—Aviation experts are studying the possibilities unfolded by the feat of an American test pilot who shattered all world records when he succeeded in diving a P-38 Lightning plane 25,000 feet, or nearly five miles, and achieved a speed of more than 780 miles an hour—approximately the speed of sound.

For his achievement the flier, Lieut. Col. Cass S. Hough, of Plymouth, Mich., technical director of the Eighth Fighter Command of the United States Army Air Force, was given the Distinguished Flying Cross by Brig. Gen. Frank O'D. Hunter Commander of American fighter planes in the European theater. Colonel Hough's citation said the award was made for special attainment in "independent flight research."

Colonel Hough's dive is believed to be the longest in aviation history. It was made in September, 1942, when he took his P-38 up to 43,000 feet and power-dived for 25,000 feet before leveling off at 18,000 feet. Five months later, in February, 1943, he went up to 39,000 feet in a P-47 Thunderbolt and power-dived to 18,000 feet. Both feats were performed in England and were undertaken voluntarily in quest of technical information for the aid of fighter pilots.

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Weather Report

Slightly Cooler Tonight

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Tuesday at 8:02 p. m. and ends Wednesday at 5:02 a. m.
Dimout begins Wednesday at 9:02 p. m. and ends Thursday at 5:00 a. m.

State Highways Held in Fairly Good Condition

Bay State Commissioner reports reasonably good job done despite acute manpower situation.

Massachusetts' 150,000 motorists who have received OPA permission to drive their cars to vacation sites are going to find the old familiar routes in fairly good condition despite the handicaps under which the highway maintenance division of the State Department of Public Works is operating, Commissioner Herman A. MacDonald said today.

Limited pretty much to patching and occasional resurfacing, because of the manpower situation and the shortage of materials, the Public Works Department has done a reasonably good job in maintaining the highways, Mr. MacDonald believes.

"Much of the attention of our Department has been directed to the construction and expansion of access roads to military reservations and defense installations," the Commissioner said. "This has been just about completed and we should now be able to do more in the way of general highway maintenance."

"Dolling Up" to Wait

The "dolling up" of Massachusetts highways has been completely eliminated, the Commissioner said. "Our manpower shortage has made it practically impossible to landscape or to keep the grass plots between two-lane highways trimmed. But these matters can wait until the war is won."

Another problem vexing the highway department is the matter of getting replacement parts for road machinery and equipment. This has made it necessary for the department to make many repairs itself.

Priorities on such essential materials as asphalt, steel, paint ingredients and other things also act to curtail the program of the department.

But while the Public Works Department is operating under wartime restrictions, plans for postwar highway expansion are going forward, the Commissioner said.

Ambitious Program

"We expect to have $15,000,000 worth of plans for postwar projects ready to advertise for bids by the first of the year," Commissioner MacDonald said.

In order to get its share of $3,000,000,000 of Federal funds which will be allotted for postwar highway projects, Massachusetts must have a program ready, the Commissioner said. Prospects now are, he said, that the Bay State may have as much as $18,000,000 to $20,000,000 annually for its highway project after the war.

Adoption by the last session of the Legislature of a bill permitting the construction of limited access highways means that part of this

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Axis Defense Lines Weaken in Sicily; King of Italy Stands Aloof in Crises; New Deadlock Looms on Tax Program

Leaders of Congress, in 'do - nothing' stand, wait for President to present plan.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3—No word of commendation or praise from Congressional leaders so far has been reported here in favor of President Roosevelt's week-end request for "truly stiff" increases in taxes as an anti-inflation measure.

There is every indication that the same tax deadlock continues and that, some time in 1944, Congress finally will grudgingly approve tax increases of less than half the $12,000,000,000 of additional money which the Chief Executive requests.

Criticisms of the President's tax proposals made Aug. 1, take the following form:

Criticisms Listed

1. Before taxes are increased, Federal expenditures should be cut.

2. Taxes have now come close to the "saturation point"—a contention urged by Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the powerful Senate Finance Committee.

3. Administration opposition to the sales tax, it is argued, precludes the most fruitful source of revenue and gives Congress little opportunity to achieve the Presidential goal.

4. Congress is justified in doing nothing until the Executive presents its own tax program.

These and similar arguments cover a Congressional attitude of lassitude on the tax question, likely to intensify in the months to come as a presidential campaign approaches.

Stiff Program Urged

In his week-end review of Federal finances, the President said:

"I recommended in my budget message last January a truly stiff program of additional taxes, savings, or both. I continue to support that program."

Mr. Roosevelt made no militant demand for higher taxes beyond that utterance. At his preliminary off-the-record tax "seminar" last week with Washington newspapermen, he was similarly reserved, giving the impression to many that he was content to put responsibility on Congress and unwilling to make a fighting campaign on the issue regarded by some economists as necessary to halt inflation.

Chairman Robert L. Doughton of the House Ways and Means Committee took an attitude some-

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Wide World

One of King's Peaceful Days

Victor Emmanuel III of Italy (center) shown as he was leaving the Fascist Building at the Naples Colonial Exposition, a show which covers 250 acres and has 54 permanent buildings. It is a triennial affair.

Gradual surrender of power to Mussolini is seen in review of King's career.

The role of the House of Savoy in the rise and the decline of Mussolini has been one of the more recondite aspects of Italian Fascism. Today, The Christian Science Monitor's former Rome correspondent, who was in Italy until a few months before the United States entered the war, analyzes the position of King Victor Emmanuel.

By Saville R. Davis
Former Rome Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

By deliberate, life-long choice of the present King Victor Emmanuel III, the Royal House of Savoy remains a symbol of Italy's nationhood and nothing more.

The Italian King is neither anti-Fascist nor Fascist. Throughout his career he has performed his court functions for whomever was in power, hoping to remain as much aloof from the major political, social, and moral conflicts of the day as possible.

Thus whenever the House of Savoy appears to assume a leading role in the news as at present, it should not be taken for an independent force in Italian politics. It is necessary always to inquire who are the King's advisers currently and what groups are speaking through the royal voice.

Victor Emmanuel III has consciously operated on this multi-political basis during his long reign of 43 years, and his son, the Crown Prince Umberto, is so nearly an offspring of his father's political 'neutrality' that there is no reason to presume that he would act otherwise.

Bowed to Dictatorship

It is the personal tragedy of the King that aloofness has been a practical impossibility. While longing for the peaceful life, he has performed his royal rites for Left and Right Wing regimes at a revolutionary period in history when modern Fascism emerged.

His simple ideal of service has involved him in serving a dictatorship which stands accused of some of the blackest deeds in modern times.

It is probably true that if democratic Italy emerged from underground as predominantly socialist—and what is less likely, permitted a limited monarchy to remain—Victor Emmanuel III would carry on court business as usual for the socialists. Grudgingly, perhaps, but he would do the job. This is conceded, in all honesty, by his opponents, and is important for the record.

But the fact is that he served Fascism for 21 years.

On June 10, 1940, when Mussolini declared war on Britain and France, this correspondent heard him draw cheers from his henchmen when he referred to "His Majesty the King and Emperor, who has always understood the mind and thought of his country."

"Zone of Operations"

Immediately after the Duce's speech, the crowd swirled up to the Quirinale, the King's Palace. Victor Emmanuel III came out on his balcony, significantly in his uniform of Field Marshal of the Italian Empire—a uniform which reflected his assumption of the title of Emperor bestowed on him by Mussolini after the conquest of Ethiopia.

The King waved his hand,

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Hamburg bombed anew by RAF; Fresh gains nade by Russians in Orel area.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Axis defenses in Sicily appear to be crumbling rapidly.

American and Canadian troops have smashed through the center of the Germans' 55-mile Mount Etna line, capturing at least five more strategic communications links and reducing a salient of 70 square miles. At the same time, British and Canadian troops have made a substantial advance into the western end of the Catania Plain and thus are attacking the flank of the German forces battling General Montgomery's men.

In London, Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons that the climactic assault was on in Sicily and said Allied troops were driving ahead everywhere.

The smashing of the center of the Axis line unquestionably is a prelude to a general enemy collapse under converging Allied pressure. There are reports that a large fleet of barges and small ships have been assembled in the Messina Strait for an Axis "Dunkirk," but if the Allied push continues at its present pace it is doubtful whether more than a small portion of the enemy troops will escape.

Meanwhile, there are four other highly important war developments today — The Russians have made new gains around Orel; the Germans admit the American air attack on the Rumanian oil fields was startlingly successful; the RAF has carried out another mass raid on Hamburg, and the routing of between 25 and 30 U-boats which tried to intercept a big Allied convoy has been disclosed.

The Soviet Army has captured two main roads leading from Bolkhov south to Orel and southwest to Karachev, threatening German communications with Bryansk, and leaving only one open highway from the base southwest to Dmitrovsk. If the Russians can now press up from the southwest they will not only assure the early capture of Orel, but cut off the escape of at least 100,000 Nazi troops. A German radiocast declaring that fighting is taking place in the Orel outskirts may be an attempt to prepare the home front for the bastion's loss.

The attack on Hamburg was the eighth in 10 days and broke all records for sustained assaults on a single target. Thirty planes were lost.

The routing of the German submarine fleet was announced by the British Admiralty in a cryptic communique today, but apparently it took place some weeks ago in the Atlantic. Few details are available other than that two of the subs were sunk and another probably sunk. Just prior to the British announcement the German news agency DNB said U-boats had "resumed their attacks on a large scale after being equipped with special machinery necessary to escape enemy observation."

Planes Pace Drive on Italy; Nazi Sun Sinks in Balkans

How near to the breaking point is the vulnerable Balkan bastion of Hitler's fortress Europe as Italy gropes to get out of the war and Allied striking power rises to phenomenal heights? An encouraging view of the precariousness of the Nazi position in the Balkans is presented by Mr. Harrison in two articles, of which the following is the first.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, Aug. 3—German prestige and strength in the Balkans are reeling under two heavy blows today following the great American air raid against the Rumanian oil fields at Ploesti and word that the Nazis were disarming Italian troops in Crete.

Both events showed the extent to which the Germans are threatened by rising Allied striking power and by increasing defection among their satellites. What is more, both events are seen here as only the beginning and as carrying implications of far more severe tests ahead of the Nazis.

The cold efficiency with which the American raid was carried out comes as startling proof of the Nazis' inability to defend one of their most valued economic assets despite their knowledge that the United Nations some day would attempt to do exactly what they have done.

To the Balkan peoples, the raid is a plain warning that continued support of Germany threatens to result in the destruction of their economic structure. German disarming of Italian units in Crete, which is announced by British General Headquarters for the Middle East, is considered here as a

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By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces In the Mediterranean Theater

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Aug. 3 — The Axis which had in the neighborhood of 400 aircraft, mostly fighters, based in Sicily when the Allied invasion began there, are now able to operate only a very small number of planes from flying fields unacquired yet by the Allies in the northeastern corner of the island.

This provides a vivid illustration of the transformed position of Mediterranean skies at a time when the Italians are deciding whether to pursue the war or seek peace. It is a strong persuasion toward the latter course because, without local air superiority, the Italians are open to progressively heavier punishment of which they already have had a substantial foretaste.

The Axis doesn't have such superiority today even over the narrow Straits of Messina between Sicily and the Italian mainland. There, as in Tyrrhenian Sea and in the Mediterranean east of Sicily, the Axis is suffering serious losses among heavily escorted freighters, sometimes delegating two destroy-

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Harlem Leaders Lay Blame On War-Strained Emotions

By Robert M. Hallett
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 3—A long sigh of relief was given by Negro leaders as the sun rose on Harlem here today following a long night fraught with tension and danger of further outbreaks in New York City's big Negro community, but which passed without any major disturbance.

"This is not Detroit," has been the rallying cry of these leaders, city officials and prominent citizens during the outbursts of mob temper and looting in Harlem. By this they mean that the disorders were not of the racial character of the Detroit riots and that New York City is handling its problem with all the tact and efficiency necessary to solve it.

Harlem leaders are in agreement regarding the basic causes of the outbreaks. They see them as expressions of the pent-up feelings of Negroes here against discrimination, the high cost of living and segregation all over the country—not just in the past year and a half of war, but reaching back through the depression years.

Negro Leaders Praise Police

The major factor inciting the present disturbances, however, they say, is Jim Crowism practiced against Northern Negro soldiers in camps in the South. In some camps these soldiers have conducted a letter writing campaign informing Harlem residents of the widespread discrimination practiced against them. The months' long accumulation of letters, sent to thousands of relatives and friends here, piled the kindling of resentful emotions high and the incident of the silght wounding of a Negro military policeman by a white policeman applied the match, they explain.

Negro spokesmen were agreed that the New York City police have done an outstandingly good job. The police, in some instances, have leaned over backward in order not to turn the unruly mobs' attention from destruction of property to violence against white persons. The Mayor's order to patrolmen not to use their revolvers had a salutary effect. Police knew that the only way to stop an angry mob from destroying private property is to fire into them if there are only one or two patrolmen on the scene. Rather than do this, which would be almost certain to provoke a race riot, police in many cases permitted crowds to destroy and loot stores before the disturbances were brought under control. This policy was indorsed by all far-sighted Harlem leaders who saw the grim potentialities in the situation.

Civic-minded Negroes of Harlem played an active role in bringing order back to the community. They helped calm excited neighbors, joined with the police, the Fire Department and the City Patrol Corps patrolling Harlem streets, toured the district in sound cars to plead with residents to obey the city's 10:30 p. m. curfew last night and worked to spread public knowledge

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Harlem quiet after strong guard: Page 3.

U. S. Area Director in Sicily

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP)—The State Department said today that Prof. Wesley A. Sturges of Yale University had been appointed area director for American civilian affairs in liberated Sicily.

His task will be to co-ordinate the economic activities of American governmental agencies in the liberated territory and to facilitate military-civilian co-operation.

The appointment of Professor Sturges, who has been Professor of Law at Yale since 1928, was in line with the policy announced by President Roosevelt last June of Co-ordinating American government activities in liberated areas under the general direction of the State Department.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull on June 24 accordingly issued an order creating in the Department of State an Office of Foreign Economic Co-ordination and Assistant Secretary of State Dean Acheson was named its director, with supervision over the area directors to be appointed later for the various places liberated from enemy occupation.

Nazis Admit Ruman Raid May Hamper Fighter Pilots

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

No detailed Allied claims have yet been made of the effect of the bombing of the Ploesti oil fields in Rumania.

But a little-recorded German radiocast has let the cat out of the bag.

The "Atlantic Radio" late yesterday disclosed that the seven refineries, attacked by American bombers flying from North Africa, may have been put out for the duration of the war.

The source of this German broadcast requires explanation. Its purpose is different from the Nazi propaganda broadcasts, or from the German broadcasts to their own people. It is directed to ships at sea, to crews which are in contact with Allied sources of news. For this reason, an "Atlantic" program is often forced to come closer to the facts in contrast to the usual Nazi propaganda line.

Later Nazi broadcasts—those especially directed to America—said that the damage to the Rumanian oil fields was "negligible," claimed that 37 planes were shot down and only 75 got through.

[Actually, 175 planes participated in the raid. Twenty were reported lost. Eight were forced down, although there was no indication of whether the grounded planes were included in the original 20.]

But two hours before the German propaganda broadcast, however, "Atlantic" had admitted the seriousness of the bombing of the Rumanian fields, which supply a third to a half of Germany's oil.

The "Atlantic" broadcast said that 30 hours after the attack explosions were still occurring.

The main Ploesti refineries, it added, appear to be "out for the duration." Interruption of refining is particularly damaging in the case of the Credit Minier, which produced 103-octane aviation gas.

Fire fighting and salvaging was made difficult through the mass flight of the population, the broadcast admitted. The authorities, through hastily installed loudspeakers, promised the Ploesti workers salary raises in order to induce them to stay on the job

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Italy:

Churchill Reports On Drive in Sicily

Following is Prime Minister Churchill's report to the House of Commons:

"As I am making statements to the House at this moment I ought not, perhaps, to sit down without mentioning the fact that our general offensive in Sicily began to develop on Sunday afternoon, and that all yesterday was passed in full battle.

"The report I have received says that operations have opened well.

"The 78th Division has captured

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Unconditional 'No-Strikes' Reaffirmed by State Labor

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

An unconditional no-strike pledge for the duration of the war was taken again today by the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor at its annual convention in Boston.

This action was adopted in conformity with the no-strike pledge of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. It followed a telegram from William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, in which he said:

"The total war in which we are engaged calls for the highest and best type of service which each individual can give. That logically means that those in attendance at your convention should concentrate their efforts toward the winning of the war.

"Our Government is calling upon labor individually and collectively to increase the production of airplanes, ships, tanks, guns, and war material of every description. No group of American citizens can make a greater contribution to the war effort than can the hosts of labor. The American Federation of Labor has joined the Government in carrying forward policies and plans designed to bring about victory as quickly as possible.

"We have made a solemn pledge to the Government that no strikes shall take place for the duration of the war. The membership in the State of Massachusetts has kept this pledge in a most commendable way."

"Shun Overconfidence"

Workers were warned against overconfidence and a decline in production by Lieut. Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the State Federation, who is now on leave of absence serving in the Industrial Incentive Division of the Navy.

Declaring that overconfidence was extremely dangerous, and had been particularly manifested in a noticeable slump of production during the past few months, Lieutenant Taylor said:

"Our victories so far, important as they are, are still of an outer-fringe nature.

"Sober-minded people know that we are still very far from the final day of victory. They know we still have a long hard row to hoe.

"How long our boys will be away depends a great deal on men and women here at home. The workers who make the ships, airplanes, guns, and ammunition must realize their importance and must also realize that the young men at the front will need equipment and supplies in everincreasing quantities now that the Allies have taken the offensive, and now that our boys are carrying the fight to the enemy.

"Hastily we say free labor can outproduce slave labor any time. Theoretically, we're right. But as this war continues, and equipment is needed in greater quantity, we on the industrial front must constantly remember that somewhere in Germany and somewhere in Japan there's someone trying to outproduce an American.

"And, friends, if we keep that in our minds—if we realize that each of us has an individual opponent, and pledge ourselves to produce better and faster than any other worker in the world, then we may be sure our boys will get everything they need and on time—and we can then be sure that victory, decisive victory, will soon be in sight."

What "Boys" Are Expecting

A union man who is now recuperating at the Chelsea Naval Hospital—Raymand Kanaitis—an A. F. of L. truck driver from Naugatuck, Conn., was then introduced by Lieutenant Taylor. The wounded Marine had been sent home from Guadalcanal.

"We men are waiting and depending on you men back here," he told his fellow trade unionists, "and I know you will help us all you can."

A sailor who was a boilermaker and another Marine, both also from the Chelsea Hospital, likewise spoke briefly to the labor delegates.

The most important resolution passed this morning called for revision of the "Little Steel formula" set up by the National War Labor Board to hold down wage increases as a barrier to inflation. The convention indorsed a petition to President Roosevelt for an Executive Order that "would enable the War Labor Board to modify its wage formula and restore to the Board its old powers to determine each wage case on its merits."

In justification, the resolution declared that the "Little Steel formula" actually had reduced wages, that the War Labor Board was restricted in its judgment in cases coming before it by limitations imposed by Executive Order, and that the "Little Steel formula" as it now stood, was not in the best interests of millions of workers.

Thompson's Island Farm Gets Plenty of Air

Edward Rowe Snow

After Intensified Four-Week Farm Course.

Right—Greater Boston boys show how they qualified for certificate at Farm and Trades School on Thompson's Island, Boston Harbor. Left to right: Kempton Webb of Malden, Arthur Turner of Norwood, John Bowman of Malden, Everett Mann of Malden, and Richard Bisbee of Dedham. Left—William M. Meacham, headmaster of Farm and Trades School, which was established in 1814, presents certificate to his daughter, 11-year-old Joyce Meacham, indicating excellence in farming. She was a member of the first of the four-week classes, and she is the first girl graduate in the long history of the school.

'International' Runway Length At East Boston Seems Sure

News in Aviation

By Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts' airport, General Logan Field at East Boston, will have, it is now apparent, runways at least 7,000 feet long which will place it in the category of an "international" air terminal.

Informal assurances that the airport will be developed as an international airport were given yesterday by Herman A. MacDonald, State Commissioner of Public Works, at a luncheon in the Parker House given by Chandler Hovey, State Commissioner of Aeronautics. Feeling that the runways should be at least 7,000 feet long also resides in the engineering chiefs of the project.

The money granted by the last Legislature under the able steering of Representative Douglass B. Francis (R), of Newton, who attended the meeting, will be used to build at least two 7,000-foot runways located in the principal wind directions.

Depending upon certain factors in the fill at the airport, the remainder of the available money will be used to build at least one, and possibly two, 5,000 runways. Assisting Brig. Gen. Richard K. Hale, Director of the Division of Waterways, in the project are Arthur Casagrande, assistant professor of civil engineering at Harvard University, who is a soil mechanics expert, and John R. Markham, assistant professor of aeronautical engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, an airport-building authority.

Much Depends on 'Fill'

Our distillation of the statements made at the luncheon indicates that these engineers are going to string this money out, in true "Yankee" fashion, to obtain every last foot of runway they can build. But they hesitate to commit themselves now on how much runway the money will build until they know the character of the fill they are now taking from the harbor bottom. It was indicated that fill of one type will allow them to build runways on two feet of grading, whereas land of another type will necessitate four feet of grading, which will, in the latter case, use up the money faster.

Building airport runways on land sucked up from the sea bottom, one gathered, imposed far more engineering problems than building them, say, on prairie soil. For this reason the new runways at East Boston will be hard surfaced with bitulithic cement which adjusts itself to grade and is capable of being brought back to grade at less expense should the subsoil on which it rests slip.

Mr. Hovey began the discussion with a semi-humorous defense of himself as an official who now realizes that whatever he does may be construed as wrong and tainted with the suspicion that his motives are regulated by the stock he owns and position as director he holds with American Airlines.

He said, however, that he has been unable to impress the proper Federal officials in Washington with the necessity of making Boston's field a first-class airport by extending financial aid. He declared that he was interested in making East Boston an international field and hoped to see other air lines operate into the field. At present the only national domestic operator to Boston is American Airlines.

Should Go to Washington

H. Ainsley Highman, executive assistant of United Air Lines, one of the two other major transcontinental operators which have applied for service to Boston, asserted that the Massachusetts Aeronautics Commission should "do more than talk" about building a modern field and go down to Washington and agitate for more air service.

Mr. Highman said that the city of Cleveland, Ohio, has begun a campaign to place itself on an international air route, which may by-pass Boston. The Ohio metropolis had the magnificent foresight to build itself an airport which is so big that the National Air Races used to be flown on one side and normal commercial air traffic could conduct itself on the other side without interference.

Robert Swain of Northeast Airlines, Boston operator which has already applied for permission to fly the Atlantic commercially after the war, placed his company on record as determined to make Boston the headquarters and main operating base for its foreign service, hence, definitely wishing assurances that the new runways would be at least 7,000 feet long.

Plenty of Room Left

Professor Markham, incidentally, assured the gathering that the runways would be so placed as to provide all the clearances from buildings, towers, and natural obstructions necessary to employ the latest radio directional and landing devices after the war.

There is plenty of room in the area, a survey of the engineering drawings disclosed. The ultimate scheme for the air port at East Boston envisages two 10,000-foot runways extendable to at least 12,000 feet if necessary, and space for two alternate runways alongside these for traffic even farther into the future.

A joint survey recently made by competent authorities established beyond doubt that the East Boston location is suitable for an airfield and worthy of expansion.

Vacationists Force Calls For More Meat

Added to the many reasons advanced for the current shortage of meat in New England is the seasonal influx of vacationists into the area, in many cases doubling or tripling normal populations of certain communities.

Lawrence J. Bresnahan, District Office of Price Administration Director, disclosed today the contents of a letter he had received from Thomas G. Cagney, Chairman of the Board of Selectmen, in Manchester, Mass.

"In behalf of the people of Manchester," Mr. Cagney wrote, "we request that you use your immediate efforts to increase the allotment of meat to dealers of this town. Our population doubles during the summer months, and our dealers are receiving little if any more meat than during the winter.

"The large market at Magnolia, and another at Beverly Farms, which ordinarily operate each summer, failed to open this year. This added to the burden of our local shops and resulted in a desperate shortage of meat. Won't you please use your best efforts to relieve this situation?"

Pointing out that the functions of the OPA cover only the pricing and rationing of commodities, and not the supplying and distribution of same, Mr. Bresnahan added, however, that his office was making every possible effort to relieve the situation.

Boston's Island Farm Is Lush With Promising Victory Crop

Victory gardening at sea on a large-farm scale is today being conducted on Thompson's Island in Boston Harbor as one of the Farm and Trade School's contributions in the national drive for all-out food production.

Under the impetus of war necessity for increased food production, Headmaster William M. Meacham laid out plans for planting approximately 150 acres of island land, an area far greater than the usual School garden. Today, bountiful harvest is in prospect.

The Thompson's Island project is the largest if not the only Victory Garden of farm proportions on the islands of Boston Harbor.

Coupled with the food production program at the School, where farming has been one of many occupations in the curriculum since its establishment in 1814, is a special intensified four-week course in farming.

This course is designed to meet the demand for training additional agricultural workers as well as the need for extra workers to help on the island farm.

Boston schools were solicited for possible candidates for the new summer course, and a group of 42 youths from nearby Massachusetts homes responded. Among the group who graduated yesterday afternoon was an 11-year old girl, the daughter of Headmaster Meacham, first girl graduate in the long history of the school.

Certificates showing excellence in farming, athletics, scoutcraft, music, swimming, life saving and boating were awarded at the ceremony, held under the stately trees on the 157-acre farmland homeschool in Boston harbor. It was the first summer school in the history of the organization, and the graduation attracted scores of parents and friends who made the trip to the island on the School's power boat Pilgrim III.

Certificates of graduation, bearing the seal of the Farm and Trades School, testify that the recipient was awarded the document "in recognition of commendable character, excellent progress in farming and special ability and skill" in whatever other interests were taken up by each individual.

Practical application of their studies is being given to the four-week course classes on practically the entire island, where the plows have turned over soil long unused, and where seemingly endless rows of corn, and virtually all vegetables are now flourishing. Harvesting promises to be a task of magnitude and an opportunity for the class of that time to learn much of future value to themselves, it was pointed out today.

Navy Announces Casualties

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP)—The Navy announced today 71 casualties, including 3 killed, 16 wounded and 52 missing. In addition, the Navy announced changed status of two previously listed casualties.

This brings to 27,713 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941. The grand total includes 8,831 killed, 4,865 wounded, 9,842 missing, and 4,166 prisoners of war.

The casualties announced today included (those listed are Navy and noncommissioned personnel unless otherwise specified):

Connecticut

Blake, Albert F., Marine, wounded. Father, Harold F. Blake, Plymouth.

Massachusetts

Berg, Edwin C., Marine, wounded. Mother, Mrs. Gerda N. Berg, Winchester.

Berggren, Albert; missing. Wife, Mrs. Grace Bergeron, Cambridge.

Bergstrom, Edward Joseph; missing. Father, Peter R. Bergstrom, Worcester.

Blair, Harry Joseph, Jr., missing. Father, Harry J. Blair, Springfield.

Breton, Lucien Sylvia, missing. Father, Akila Breton, Amesbury.

Charles, William J., Marine, wounded. Father, Benjamin Charles, Marshfield.

Fulham, John Norris, Lieut (JG), wounded. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. John N. Fulham, Wellesley Hills.

Gallison, Raymond March, missing. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Guy Gallison, Sr., Haverhill.

Regan, Donald Arthur, Lieut., wounded. Mother, Louise B. Regan, East Boston.

New Hampshire

Burke, Maurice James, missing. Mother, Mrs. Marr Carter, Dover.

Romprey, John Bernard, wounded. Wife, Mrs. Althena G. Romprey, Plymouth.

Vermont

Stockwell, John Richard, missing. Father, Archie Eugene Stockwell, Brattleboro.

Need Is Shown For More Coal And Oil to N. E.

Pleas for the distribution of small oil drums for the home storage of kerosene have been coupled with an urgent demand for the drilling of more oil wells to meet rising needs, the easing of shipments of coal, more tank cars for the shipment of oil to New England, and a pipe line from Albany to Boston.

Kenneth B. Backman, Regional OPA Administrator, congratulating Mayor Tobin on his efforts to obtain sufficient 550-gallon drums for boxcar shipment of the fuel to New England, added:

"Release of the smaller drums for domestic use would prevent some of the difficulties of distribution last winter when many users of range oil were forced to make several trips a week to bulk stations, or peddlers were forced to make the same number of calls to keep storage facilities filled."

Could Ease Deliveries

Mr. Backman referred to the small drums, many of them battered from use, which had been effective in bringing kerosene from the oil fields. He pointed out that, in many cases, present storage facilities of many families did not total more than five or ten gallons.

If the small drums could be released to welfare departments in various communities and to the public at low cost, Mr. Backman added, it would "increase the inventory of the average kerosene user by ten times."

At the same time, Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts, back in Washington, told Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes that "military, naval, and civilian agencies are asking for more oil than the present wells ever produced. I feel," she said, "that the drilling of more wells would aid in the situation."

More Coal Is Needed

Mrs. Rogers also asked Mr. Ickes to ease the shipment of coal into New England. "Coal is not coming into New England in quantities necessary for preparation for winter," she asserted. More tank cars for shipment of oil, and a pipe line from Albany to Boston—already under consideration by the Petroleum Administrator for War—likewise were sought by the Massachusetts Congresswoman.

Referring to the recent meeting in Chicago of Middle Western members of Congress who are opposed to an extension of the East's rigid gasoline rationing to their district at present, Mrs. Rogers said:

"I am asking Mr. Ickes not to yield to the Middle Western group in further discrimination against the Eastern States. Continued discrimination in view of the added transportation difficulties would be intolerable in New England." she said.

There have been indications recently in OPA and Mr. Ickes' agency, that the East's pleasure driving ban may be eased, possibly by equalizing distribution over the nation.

The Lowell Representative said she was trying also to "do something about the meat and food shortage in New England." She said the meat supply especially was low in Massachusetts.

It's Sound of Signal in 'Raid,' Not the Sequence, That Counts

It is the sound of the signal and not the order in which it is given that tells the public what to do during an air raid or a test blackout, the Boston Committee on Public Safety declared today in what it described as "an-easy-to-understand explanation of the sirens and what they mean."

Bostonians were reminded that there are actually only two sounds to learn, the "blue" signal and the "red" signal, although the thing to do once the signal is spotted varies when one is a pedestrian, a motorist or a Civilian Defense warden.

The Public Safety Committee's explanation, which emphasizes that the signal to follow is the one in the locality in which you may be when a raid occurs, follow in part:

"One siren sound [called the 'blue signal'] is a long sustained note for approximately two minutes. It means 'be on the alert.' During the blue:

"If you are a pedestrian: You should be alert. Although you may proceed along the street, you should be looking for a place of safety.

"If you are driving: Continue along in your car and like the pedestrian you should be looking for a place of safety on the side of the road to park your car the minute the danger signal sounds.

"If you are a warden: The position of alert is at your post of duty.

"The other siren sound is the wavering or whoop-whoop danger signal [called the 'red signal']: it means the enemy is immediately overhead and that all persons must seek a place of safety immediately. When the red signal sounds you should be doing the following:

"If you are a pedestrian: You must be in a place of safety as soon as the whoop-whoop danger signal starts. This should be in a place off the street and away from glass or openings through which bomb fragments might reach you.

"If you are driving: Draw to the side of the road, park your car and seek safety for yourself.

"If you are a warden: Your duty is to see that pedestrians and those leaving vehicles comply with the regulations; then seek safety for yourself.

"If you are in a street car, bus or other public conveyance: The vehicle or conveyance must stop: all passengers get out and seek a place of safety, regardless of where the conveyance stops. During the danger signal [the red] no passengers should be in public conveyance.

"All traffic stops on the wavering [red] signal and on no other siren sound. [Duly authorized emergency vehicles should be identified and permitted to proceed unmolested during all signals.]

"If the raid or test is at night: All house lights and street lights, whether controlled from a central power station or hand operated, are put out on the first signal regardless of whether it is the long sustained siren note or the whoop-whoop wavering signal. All lights, street lights, home lights and building lights, remain out until the voice calls "All Clear!"

"Up to five minutes is allowed for the putting out of lights after the first signal sounds. Any lights which cannot be put out within that five-minute period must be kept out for the duration.

"Emergency vehicles move at all times with low-beam. This does not mean parking lights, but the low-beam headlights under which all traffic runs in Boston under the Army dimout regulations."

Interesting Data On State Activity

Do you know that:

Ten important Massachusetts industries which made the biggest increase in employees during 1919, the first postwar year after the November, 1918, Armistice, were house furnishings which averaged 187 per cent more in 1919 than in 1918; lumber and timber products which gained 128 per cent; marble and stone work 53 per cent; window shades and fixtures 48 per cent; musical instruments 44 per cent; confectionery 38 per cent; iron and steel forgings 37 per cent; sporting and athletic goods 35 per cent; leather manufacture 34 per cent; silk and silk goods 32 per cent.

The new amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act in Massachusetts, which greatly expands the requirements for such insurance and also permits employers to self-insure their obligations, will become effective Nov. 15.

Between March, 1940, and March, 1943, the number of wage earners employed in Massachusetts factories increased by approximately 212,000, of which the woolen and worsted industry took 18,400; foundries and machine shops 14,700; cotton textile mills 12,300; rubber footwear 4,400, and silk and rayon manufacture 2,000.

Electric power consumption in Massachusetts during June this year amounted to 465,974,000 kilowatt hours, the biggest June consumption on record.

The Tow of Hatfield at a special town meeting July 23 authorized the Selectmen to act as a town planning board until such a body is established. [Compiled by the Massachusetts State Planning Board.]

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Slightly Cooler Tonight

Boston and Vicinity: Thunderstorm activity late this afternoon will end this evening, but light showers will continue late tonight and Wednesday morning; diminishing winds becoming gentle late tonight and Wednesday morning; slightly cooler tonight and Wednesday morning.

Southwestern Maine: Cooler tonight and in south portion Wednesday morning.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Thunderstorm activity late this afternoon, ending this evening, followed by light showers and slightly cooler late tonight and Wednesday morning.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 1:04 p. m.; height, 8.0 feet.
Wednesday, 1:50 a. m.; height, 9.7 feet.

Henry Orne Rider

Henry Orne Rider, who passed on at his home in Auburndale, Mass., Sunday, was a nationally-known artist.

A native of Salem, Mr. Rider studied art at the School of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston and later under a number of French masters in Paris, including Mathais Duval, Louis Boulanger, Leon Germaine Pelouse, Leon Joubert, and Edmond Pettijean.

Work by Mr. Rider hangs in the Brooklyn Institute of Art, Bowdoin College, Harrison Gray Otis House, Boston, and the Virginia Public Utilities Building, Alexandria, Va. He had exhibits at the Paris Salon from 1889 to 1891, at the Chicago Art Exhibit of the World Columbian Exposition in 1895, at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and the National Academy in New York. Mr. Roder was formerly Professor of Art at Lassell Junior College, and Superintendent of Art in the Dedham public schools.

State Highways Held in Fairly Good Condition

Continued from Page 1

large expenditure will go for the building of ultra-modern, high-speed roads similar to the famous Harrisburg-to-Pittsburgh highway, Commissioner MacDonald said.

Unfortunately, he pointed out, some of the state's most traveled routes, the Newburyport Turnpike for example, do not lend themselves to limited access treatment because they have been built through more thickly congested areas. "There isn't money enough in the State to make the Newburyport Turnpike a limited access highway," the Commissioner said.

Many of the State's present highways could be made limited access and several new ones undoubtedly will be constructed under the postwar plan.

A special legislative commission was set up by the last session of the Massachusetts General Court to study the State's highway situation and make recommendations for a postwar project.

New Appointee Welcomed

By a Staff Photographer

Former Representative Ready to Take New Job

Mayor Tobin (left) welcomes Thomas A. Flaherty (right), former Democratic United States Representative, into the City Hall official family as a newly appointed member of Boston Transit Commission.

10 N. E. Aviators Among Citations Listed by Army

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP)—Ten New Englanders were among personnel of the United States Army Air Forces in the Northwest African and European areas who have received citations and awards of the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Silver Star and the Soldier's Medal, the War Department announces.

The New England recipients with citations and awards:

Connecticut

Eighth bronze oak leaf cluster to Air Medal Waldemar J. Lach, First Lieutenant, Hartford.

Seventh bronze oak leaf cluster to Air Medal Joseph M. Caserta, Staff Sergeant, Bridgeport.

First bronze oak leaf cluster to Air Medal Peter R. Froelicher, Second Lieutenant, South Norwalk. [Reported missing in action since Feb. 8, 1943.]

Maine

Eighth bronze oak leaf cluster to Air Medal Arthur N. Ward, Jr., Staff Sergeant, Waterville.

First bronze oak leaf cluster to Air Medal David A. Sacknoff, First Lieutenant, Portland. Harold E. Glover, Staff Sergeant, East Andover. George O. McGuire, Staff Sergeant, Presque Isle.

Massachusetts

Seventh bronze oak leaf cluster to Air Medal Howard A. Sessler, Captain, Arlington.

Sixth bronze oak leaf cluster to Air Medal George C. Hedblom, First Lieutenant, Cambridge.

Fifth bronze oak leaf cluster to Air Medal Edward J. McPherson, First Lieutenant, Dorchester.

Pilot to Speak

Milton H. Anderson, Vice-President in Charge of Operations, Northeast Airlines, in Boston, is scheduled to be the guest speaker at the regular Rotary Club luncheon at the Hotel Statler, tomorrow, at 12:15 p. m. Mr. Anderson, a million-miler pilot, has been with Northeast since its inception in 1933 and flew the company's first Army contract cargo flight across the North Atlantic ocean to Great Britain. He will speak on "Aviation—Present and Future."

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Harlem Quiet After Night Of Strong Guard

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 3—A shattered Harlem today picked up the pieces left by the outbreak of looting and violence early yesterday and slowly began its return to normal living following a night which the heavily guarded Negro community passed in a comparative calm.

The immediate action of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia and the police and the calm maintained by the white population of New York City and most of the Negroes checked the trouble from developing into a race riot.

Eight thousand members of the New York State Guard were mobilized in Metropolitan armories last night ready to be rushed to any trouble spot and 1,500 civilian volunteers, mostly Negroes equipped with night-sticks and armbands, aided 6,000 city police, military police, city patrol units and air raid wardens in preventing a recurrence of the previous night's outbursts.

The Mayor imposed a 10:30 p. m. partial curfew on West Harlem, the wartime dimout was rescinded for this district, all liquor stores and bars were closed and traffic halted save for food trucks and trolley cars.

Despite the curfew, many persons paraded on Harlem streets, but they were quiet and orderly. The police dispersed a few small groups that looked as if they might be troublemakers.

Women Guards Help Patrol

Three hundred Negro women armed with clubs and wearing armbands to identify them were among the civilian volunteers who patrolled Harlem streets.

The toll caused by the most violent disturbances in Harlem's history reached six fatalities, more than 500 wounded or injured and hundreds of stores and shops destroyed. Property damage was estimated by businessmen as high as $5,000,000.

The Negro community settled down to comparative calm late yesterday, although there were intermittent outbreaks of pillaging throughout the day. More than 500 persons were arrested on charges of rioting, looting and assault.

Mayor La Guardia, without sleep since 7:30 o'clock Sunday morning, radiocast appeals to Negro citizens to maintain law and order and assumed active command of the thousands of police and auxiliaries mobilized to maintain order last night. In a radiocast at 9:55 p. m., he declared that the situation was "definitely under control," and urged Harlem residents to go to work as usual today and promised that if conditions returned to normal, the curfew would be lifted soon.

As usual, the Mayor was everywhere at once. He conferred with Army, police and other city officials and with representative citizens of Harlem, toured the trouble area in his police car and personally gave orders to the official and voluntary forces insuring quiet in Harlem.

Food Scarce in Spots

Food was very hard to find in West Harlem yesterday because of the previous night's looting. Daniel P. Woolley, Commissioner of Markets, promised there would be a normal supply of meat, produce and canned goods on hand today. Thousands of persons whose larders have scraped bottom gathered outside shops early this morning waiting to get food.

Milk was the only commodity delivered in any quantity yesterday. Deliveries to shops and apartments were made under police guard and were close to normal. One milk truck was stopped at 134th Street and Eighth Avenue and its entire stock was quickly sold under police guard. Chain shops and markets fared worse than smaller food stores in the looting. Every article of merchandise was taken from the shelves of a large market at Eighth Avenue and 134th Street and even some of its shelves disappeared.

The chief shopping centers, like West 125th Street and parts of Seventh and Eighth Avenues, looked like they had been hit by a hurricane. Windows of many shops were smashed, the shops filled with wrecked fixtures, sidewalks were covered with broken glass and gutters piled high with foodstuffs, canned goods, clothing, household furnishings and other articles looters were not able to carry off. Police took goods to police stations and workers boarded up broken windows.

Third of Police on Duty

The Mayor and Lewis J. Valentine mobilized 6,000 policemen, about one third of the city's force, for Harlem duty by canceling all leaves and days off and calling in foot and mounted patrolmen, motorcycle officers, radio cars and detectives from all the five boroughs. The City Patrol Corps also sent extra men into the district. Regular and special police wor air-raid helmets to protect them from missiles.

The police had every conceivable unit on hand, including emergency and riot squads, patrol wagons and ambulances, and the Fire Department had its emergency and salvage squads on the scene. Police were stationed all over the district at street corners, in hallways, on rooftops and in automobiles in the streets.

The outbreaks started from a minor incident on Sunday night when a white policeman shot and slightly wounded an off-duty Negro military policeman whom he charged with interfering in the arrest of a Negro woman in the lobby of a hotel in West 126th Street. The trouble was incited by a false report that the soldier had been killed in the presence of his mother.

Gangs of hoodlums formed in the streets, a great number of them teen age youths, throwing bottles and stones and running wild in an orgy of smashing windows, robbing and setting fire to shops, overturning and burning automobiles, attacking policemen, street fighting, stabbings and shootings.

The Mayor in one of his radiocasts last night reported that the soldier whose wounding precipitated the violence was recovering rapidly and was in no danger. He said his injury was slight.

Mr. Valentine declared there was no connection between the disorders in Harlem and the recent race riots in Detroit and said detectives were investigating reports received prior to Sunday that organized gangs of hoodlums from certain southern cities had been sent here to cause trouble.

New Contracts Save Billions in Profits

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 3

Renegotiation of contracts has eliminated $3,555,174,000 in "excessive profits," the War, Navy and Maritime Agencies reported today.

This saving, the joint report said, does not include savings resulting from lower prices in successive contracts, which were estimated merely at "many times greater."

The direct savings were divided as follows: Recovery of excessive profits realized, $1,523,748,000; price reductions for future deliveries on existing contracts, $2,031,426,000.

Savings were listed as:

Army, $2,497,400,000; Navy, $969,454,000; Maritime Commission, $88,320,000.

Bethlehem's Workers Back In Maryland

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 3 (AP)—Ordered to report to work or face union disciplinary action, employees of the big Bethlehem Steel Company shipyard at Sparrows Point went back to their jobs today after a series of four walkouts and a week-end shutdown resulting from racial disputes.

Manager F. A. Hodge reported that "the yard is now back to normal operations, with the riveting department back on the job."

The fourth walkout in a week over the introduction of Negro trainees in riveting classes occurred yesterday when white riveters walked off the job only a short time after a week-end shutdown ordered by the company had been ended.

Local 33, industrial union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America (Congress of Industrial Organizations) decalred in a statement issued following an emergency meeting yesterday that "the union will not tolerate organized work stoppages nor will it allow racial discrimination. . . . The shipyard will continue to operate for the benefit of the nation and the union will take disciplinary measures against anyone who attempts to impede this operation for any reason."

Meanwhile, under a company-union agreement, Bethlehem said both Negro and white students would be admitted to the concern's riveting school, with advancement on a "strict seniority basis regardless of color."

Several hundred policemen—state, county and company—patrolled the yard yesterday as sporadic work stoppages occurred.

Output Resumed

PASCAGOULA, Miss., Aug 3 (AP)—Bryce P. Holcombe, Commissioner of the United States Conciliation Service of the Department of Labor, expected resumption of full production at the Ingalls Shipbuilding Corporation here today and "satisfactory settlement" of a work stoppage which yesterday slowed down production in almost every department at the yards.

Mr. Holcombe said a preliminary settlement was effected last night at separate conferences with committees of various worker groups, but that "some terms must be approved today by all leadermen and supervisors involved."

Ingalls officials said the situation was "equivalent to a strike" and was brought about as a protest measure by leadermen who sought an increase in their wages. The wages had been cut by a reduction in hours. Monor B. Lanier, President of the Ingalls yards, said about 500 workers were involved.

A "leaderman" was described as a man with a small group of workers under his direction.

Mr. Lanier said the leadermen objected to a recent order of the United States Marine Commission eliminating about three hours a week extra time and placing them on a 48-hour week without the extra.

In a letter to the company, a committee of the leadermen said they considered $92.25 "a fair and equitable rate for the six-day week in keeping with the stabilization agreement" of Gulf Coast shipyards.

Mr. Lanier told the leadermen in his reply that the company could do nothing until a decision was reached by the War Labor Board.

Four Whites Held

DETROIT, Aug. 3 (AP)—Murder charges were brought today against four white youths under arrest and two others, unidentified, in connection with the race rioting here last June 21. The warrant was signed by Recorder's Judge John V. Brennan.

Charged with the slaying of Moses Kiska, shot from an automobile as he was waiting for a street car at an East Side intersection are Aldo Trani, Anthony Saraceno, Armando Mastantuono, and Robert Cattone.

Detective Sergeant Charles Buckholdt, of the Homicide Squad, said two unidentified persons also were included in the warrant because it has been discovered that several boys were involved in the shooting.

Columbia Adds 3 Journalists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 3—Thomas R. Ybarra, journalist and author, has been appointed a professor in the Graduate School of Journalism of Columbia University, Dean Carl W. Ackerman announced yesterday. Dr. William O. Trapp has been named associate professor, and Fred J. Pannwitt assistant professor.

Mr. Ybarra has served in London, Berlin, and the Near East as correspondent of the New York Times, on which he began his journalistic career as a reporter. He was European editor of Collier's for six years, and has written from South America.

Dr. Trapp has been associated with the Press, the North American, and the Public Ledger in Philadelphia, and has been a political writer and legislative correspondent for the New York Evening World, and later the World-Telegram. He received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Cornell University.

Mr. Pannwitt is a graduate of the School of Journalism in the class of 1937, and studied in Europe on a Pulitzer Traveling Scholarship in 1937-38. He has been employed by the Associated Press in Chicago, Detroit, and Grand Rapids, Mich., as writer, editor, and photograph editor.

Hitched His Auto 'Wagon' Not to Star but Blimp

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 3 (AP)—Elmer E. Clark didn't hitch his wagon to a star; he hooked his automobile to a barrage balloon.

Mr. Clark looked out at dawn to find the balloon drifting down upon his house. He grabbed its steel cable and snubbed it to his automobile. As the balloon moved on, so did the car. It headed out Mr. Clark's drive and down the street.

At last Mr. Clark leaped into the automobile and set the brakes, mooring the balloon until the Army could take over.

Americas Are Invited To Co-ordinate Cultures

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 3 (AP)—North Americans should trade their technical knowledge for some of South America's cultural development, says Dr. Alfredo C. Escovar, President of the University of Cauca at Popayan, Colombia.

Shoots as Forebears Did; Spar Now Gunner's Mate

LONG BEACH, Calif., Aug. 3 (AP)—Mary Ellis, of Deadwood, S. D., the home of fast-drawing, straight-shooting frontiersmen, is the first Spar to win a rating as a gunner's mate in the Eleventh Naval District.

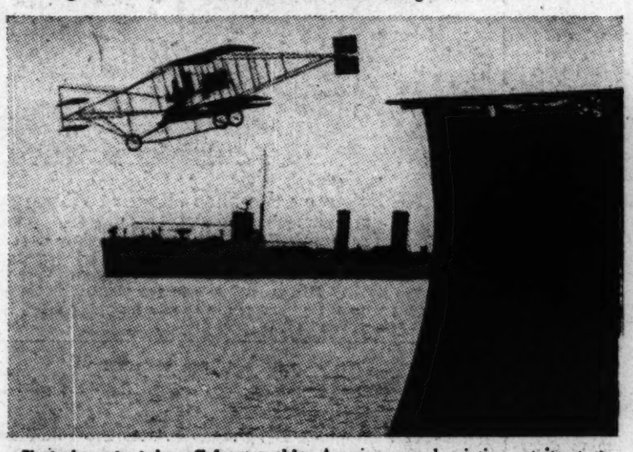
"She passed every test the men take, and came through with flying colors," said Lieut. C. B. Martinson, District Ordnance Officer.

Miss Ellis even scored bullseyes with sub-machine guns.

36 Years with Our Air Forces

YESTERDAY

The world's first military airplane. American army aviation was born August 1, 1907, when the army created a Division of Aeronautics of the Signal Corps. Two years later, on August 2, 1909, the plane pictured was purchased from the Wright Brothers. It averaged 42.6 miles per hour over a five mile course. Shown in foreground are Lt. Frank P. Lahm and Orville Wright.

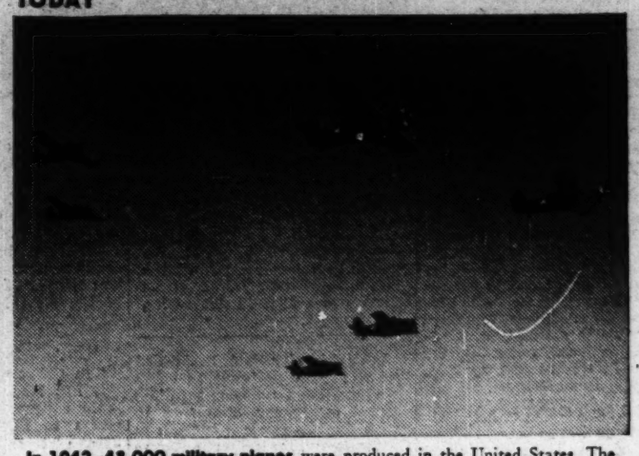


First plane to take off from a ship. American naval aviation got its start when Eugene Ely made this successful flight from an improvised runway on the U.S.S. *Birmingham* on November 14, 1910.

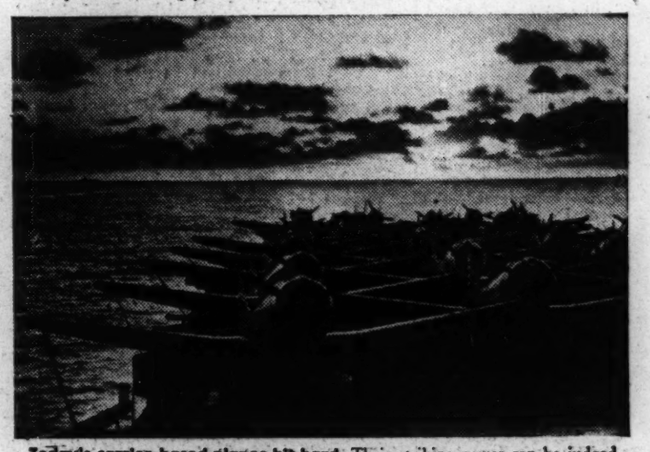
The start of aerial bombing. Phil. O. Parmalee and Lt. M. S. Crissy launch the first explosive ever to be dropped from an airplane. The place: San Francisco. The date: January, 1911.

First airplane to carry a machine gun. This picture was taken at College Park, Maryland, on June 7th or 8th, 1912. In the plane are Capt. C. DeF. Chandler and Lt. Roy T. Kirtland.

TODAY

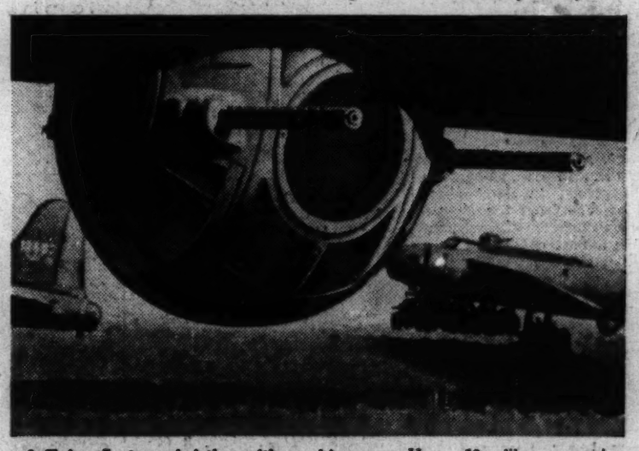


In 1942, 48,000 military planes were produced in the United States. The Grumman Wildcats pictured have a top speed of over 300 miles an hour. This great advance in military aviation was largely made possible by the *peacetime* development of better engines, better instruments, and better aerodynamics for transport and military planes.



Today's carrier-based planes hit hard. Their striking power can be judged from the presidential unit citation of the U.S.S. *Enterprise:* "did sink or damage on her own a total of 35 Japanese vessels and shoot down a total of 185 Japanese aircraft." In co-operation with another carrier, the *Enterprise* sank 4 carriers, 3 destroyers, and damaged 1 battleship and 2 light cruisers.

A Consolidated Liberator lays its eggs. Modern bombers can carry up to 10 tons of bombs. Using Sperry Bombsight a well-trained bombardier can land four tons of TNT smack in the middle of a target no more than 100 yards square.



A Flying Fortress bristles with machine guns. Heavy 50 caliber guns spit death from nose, tail, waist, and turrets. Sperry top and belly turrets have Sperry computing sights which automatically compute the range and lead enemy planes as a hunter leads a duck. The top and belly turrets in every Flying Fortress are hydraulically powered by the Vickers division of Sperry to enable gunners to turn turrets with pressure of a finger.

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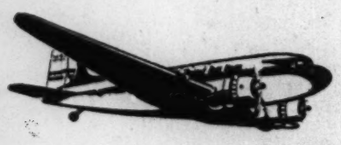

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Bay State D. A. R. Head To Call Fall Convention

Women's Activities

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith, President of the Massachusetts Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, will issue the call, in a few days, for the annual fall convention of the organization, to be held this year at the Hotel Bancroft, Worcester, Oct. 5 and 6.

The hostess chapter will be the Colonel Timothy Bigelow of Worcester, assisted by the Capt. Elisha Jackson Chapter of Gardner; the General Joseph Badger Chapter of Marlboro and the Colonel Henshaw Chapter of Leicester. Invitations to attend the meeting have been extended to Mrs. William H. Pouch, President General, and all of the members of her Cabinet.

Among these national officers will be Mrs. James C. Campbell of Illinois, Treasurer General, who is one of the three candidates for President General to be voted on by the National Society, D. A. R., next April. The others are Mrs. George D. Schemerhorn of Michigan and Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge of Georgia, on whose ticket Mrs. Smith will be a candidate for Librarian General. Both Mrs. Talmadge and Mrs. Schemerhorn have been invited to attend the Massachusetts meeting in order that the members in this State may have opportunity to meet them.

Mrs. William H. Pouch

Mrs. William H. Pouch of New York, President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, who will be an honor guest of the Massachusetts D. A. R. at its State convention in Worcester, Oct. 5 and 6.

Mrs. Pouch Guest Speaker

Mrs. Pouch, who comes from New York, will be the guest speaker at the dinner on the closing night of the convention. The program for the other sessions is to be announced later.

The Massachusetts Daughters also expect to join with the Sons of the American Revolution of the State in a special observance of Constitution Day Sept. 17.

Although the regular chapter meetings of the D. A. R. are discontinued during the summer, it has been a busy season for the State President. Mrs. Smith has spent a generous portion of her time working on the yearbook, which has just been issued, and has prepared a letter to the membership, which soon is to be mailed, reviewing the accomplishments of the past season and presenting ideas for the coming one. She is proud of the record of the members of the Massachusetts Society, who have purchased more than $2,000,000 worth of War Bonds individually, and of the chapters, 60 per cent of which also have invested in Bonds.

Mrs. Smith has been carrying on war work in addition to directing the patriotic activities of the D. A. R., as head of the Women's Division of the civilian defense organization of Somerville. The most recent service established by this division is an Information Center in the old Grand Army Hall, open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily. There information about anything from air-raid precautions to victory gardens will be given by the volunteers.

Memorial Hall Busy

Memorial Continental Hall of the National Society, D. A. R., in Washington, usually a quiet place where visitors come to browse among antiques in the museum and state rooms, has been awakened out of its contemplation of the past to service in the history-making present. According to an announcement just made by Mrs. Pouch, seven state rooms, the museum room and the north room downstairs have been turned over to the American Red Cross.

When the Red Cross National Headquarters, just across the street from Memorial Hall, was taxed by wartime expansion in personnel and activities, the D. A. R. decided that no more useful purpose could be found for its building in the present emergency than that to which the Red Cross would put it. Consequently, priceless antiques were moved out to make room for the desks, typewriters, and other equipment of the neighbor organization, and Memorial Hall now is a beehive of activity.

The Massachusetts room is not among the state rooms which have been converted to this use, according to Mrs. Smith, because it is too small. It is furnished as an old Colonial parlor, with handsome, authentic pieces donated by the Massachusetts D. A. R.

Mornings of Diversion

Mrs. William Dana Orcutt has announced six programs for the eleventh season of the Mornings of Diversion which will be held this year on Wednesdays at 11 a. m. at New England Mutual Hall.

At the first of the series, Oct. 27, Lillian Gish, stage and film star, will be presented and will talk on "Hollywood and Broadway." Those who follow will be Emily Kimbrough, author, Nov. 17; the Rev. Bernard R. Hubbard, an Alaskan explorer, who will speak on Alaska, Dec. 8; Cleveland P. Grant, who will give an illustrated lecture on bird life in America, Dec. 29; Lamya Sarmast, "Persia in Fable and Fact," Jan. 19, and Edward T. Camenisch, "Charm Spots of the Deep South," Feb. 2.

Russia Needs Layettes

In response to an appeal for layettes to clothe Russian babies for whom no clothing provisions can be made by the Government because of the tremendous war demands upon it, a sewing room is to be opened within the next two weeks by Russian War Relief, at 128 Newbury Street, Boston. It is imperative to have the supplies reach Russia before cold weather.

Persons who have sewing machanes they can lend for the duration of the project are asked to notify the headquarters and, if transportation is difficult, arrangements will be made to call for them. Volunteers to help with the sewing also are much needed. Packages of material, already cut according to pattern, and instructions for making the little garments may be taken out by those who find it inconvenient to work at the sewing room.

Milk Industry Forestalls Its Own Rationing

Food Problems in New England

Rationing of milk in New England will be unnecessary, it was indicated at a meeting yesterday of Federal and state agencies, if it is properly allocated to short markets. The prediction was made by Samuel W. Tator, Federal Milk Market Administrator, who told of the progress already made in the allocation program.

Charles L. Foote, Office of Price Administration Price Executive, who called the meeting, said that a program of establishing fair ceiling prices for inter-handlers has been carefully considered by the OPA for some time. He added that he was "delighted that here is another case of where industry on a voluntary basis is recommending price ceilings at the distributor level."

Meantime, at Westport, Mass., the Fall River Milk Producers' Association voted last night to refuse to sell milk at a price lower than $5.32 a hundredweight at the dealer's platform. The present price ceiling listed by the OPA is $4.34 per hundredweight. Similar action was taken last week at a meeting of the New Bedford Milk Producers' Association.

Butter Plant Quits

The Cabot Creamery of Cabot, Vt., has stopped making butter. It is cheaper to ship milk and cream to Boston, said Manager Joseph Trombley, who added that the creamery had been operating at a loss under OPA price ceilings for the past six months. He said he hoped that restrictions might be lifted soon.

Milk Tax?

A proposal to place a tax of two cents a quart on milk was made by 132 independent Hartford County dairy farmers, who met at Suffield, Conn., last night. They addressed a petition to Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin asking him to call a special session of the Legislature to consider such a proposal.

The meeting also voted in favor of "holding milk back for a fair price at a date to be set later," such action to be contingent upon a similar move by producers in the other seven counties of the State. The tax was held by the dairymen to be the only way they could get around the ceiling price on milk.

Banana Status Questioned

In Hartford, Conn., an attorney for Banana Distributors of Connecticut, a wholesale fruit house, argued in Federal Court yesterday that it was impossible to determine the status of bananas under the Price Control Act. He sought dismissal of an injunction restraining operations of the company.

However, Judge J. Joseph Smith ruled that the injunction should remain in force at least until Aug. 12, and he ordered attorneys to file briefs. The restraining order prohibits Banana Distributors from making agreements involving any commodity other than bananas. It was charged that the concern had entered into "tying-in agreements" with some of its customers, compelling them to buy tomatoes along with bananas at an over-all price higher than the banana ceiling.

Captain Van Amburgh Succeeded by Son

Capt. Charles J. Van Amburgh, well-known ballistics expert of the Massachusetts State Police, has retired from active duty and will be succeeded by his son, Sergeant Charles P. Van Amburgh, who has assisted his father for the past 10 years.

Captain Van Amburgh, who is living at his home in Kingston, played a major part in solution of some of the most important criminal cases in Bay State history. He came to Massachusetts in 1924 from the Remington Army Company at Bridgeport, Conn., where he was employed as a ballistics engineer. His first big case was the Sacco-Vanzetti trial in which he was one of the State's star witnesses. He still rates that his biggest case.

Logs Begin Journey to Mill in Maine

Associated Press

A Scene on the Saco River at Hiram

Six and one half million feet of white pine logs jam the stream at this point, near the New Hampshire boundary, ready to start their journey to Biddeford, where they will be turned into boardwood for use mostly in making airplane and munition boxes. Shore-to-shore vista of the Saco at Hiram is shown in top picture, while in lower lumberjacks with their peavies are shown loosening a big log from the pack to start it on its ride downstream.

Rooms Scarce Near Edwards; Navy Uses Its First Horses

War Activities in New England

Because of the crowded conditions on Cape Cod this summer the military personnel of Camp Edwards today warned relatives and friends not to come to the Cape to visit soldier acquaintances without first arranging for housing accommodations in advance.

The scarcity of rooms has become more acute with the influx of the regular summer residents, supplemented by mounting numbers of vacationists, Capt. Arthur E. Langdon of the Military Personnel Housing Board said in issuing the warning.

Pointing out that the camp boasts a guest house at which relatives of servicemen may stay, Captain Langdon said even these facilities were taxed to the utmost and suggested that reservations for accommodation there be made well in advance.

WAC Group Off

Another group of Wacs left Boston today for the third training center at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. Included in the group were two schoolteachers who have taught for two years at the same private school. They were the Misses Margaret P. Breed and Ellen H. Thomsen. Miss Breed taught English while Miss Thomsen taught history at the Shipley and Northhamptotn School for girls. Others leaving for Camp Oglethorpe were Miss Ann R. Burman, Nantasket; Mrs. Marie B. Hinchen, Wellesley; Mrs. Evelyn E. Horton, Gloucester, and Miss Edith A. Vallentine, Andover.

First Pay Day

V-12 Navy Trainees at Yale University, numbering 1,500, will draw their first pay this week as members of the armed forces. Approximately $75,000 will be distributed to the trainees who reported in New Haven July 1. Payment will be made in the common rooms of each of the four colleges to which the Navy trainees are assigned. Ensign Elizabeth Rinehart of the Waves will act as disbursing officer, assisted by Storekeeper First Class Leonard Altimari. The trainees are paid at the rate of $50 per month. The 300 Marine Corps trainees will receive their first pay Thursday night from their commanding officer, Major Thomas J. Cross.

Destroyer Wadleigh

On Saturday the Destroyer Wadleigh will be launched from the ways at the Bath Iron Works Corporation. Named for the late Rear Admiral George Henry Wadleigh, USN, it will be sponsored by Miss Clara F. Wadleigh, of Arlington, Mass., daughter of Admiral Wadleigh.

Coast Guard's Band Renders Hour's Concert

Coast Guard Week in Boston was marked by a one-hour concert this noon on the City Hall Plaza, where the United States Coast Guard Band played under the direction of Chief John Jacobson. Seaman James Joyce was soloist.

Ensign Mary Scarff, Spar, and Coxwain Helen McMasters spoke, emphasizing the importance of SPAR recruits in relieving members of the regular Coast Guard units for combat duty.

Many young women are enlisting in the service, and this morning a long line of 17-year-old boys, who openly remarked they had been greatly impressed by the Coast Guard War Pageant on Sunday on the Esplanade, and were eager to get into uniform.

The young men who swarmed into the Coast Guard recruiting office at 70 State Street all day long yesterday and this morning made it certain that the Service's urgent plea for young fighting sailors would be answered.

Among the first to sign up this morning were: Girard K. Boehme, Roxbury; David S. Dudelson, Mattapan; Owen E. Seeley, Jr., Everett; Malcolm J. Ballou, Lexington; John G. Fagan, Waltham; and Robert B. Shaw, Cambridge.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Red "T" and "U" stamps now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening, fats and oils, canned fish and canned milk; expire on Aug. 31.

Aug. 8—Red "V" stamps become valid; expire Aug. 31.

Aug. 15—Red "W" stamps become valid; expire Aug. 31.

Canned Goods—Aug. 7—Blue stamps "N," "P," and "Q" now valid will expire on this date.

Today—Blue stamps "R," "S," and "T," now valid; expire Sept. 20.

Sugar—Aug. 15—Stamp No. 13 good for five pounds; expires on this date. Stamps 15 and 16 now valid for five pounds each for home canning until Oct. 31. This is in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local ration boards.

Aug. 16—Stamp No. 14 becomes valid for five pounds through Oct. 31.

Gasoline—Today—No. 6 coupons in "A" books, good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 22. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each. Expiration dates of "B," "C," and "T" coupons vary.

From now on, the face of every gasoline ration coupon in a motorist's possession must be endorsed clearly in ink with his automobile registration number and the State where issued (for example, "Mass. 529,328"). It is illegal to hold or carry coupons not so endorsed.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons depending on class.

Today—New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons good from today until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Tires—Sept. 30—Second tire inspection for A-book holders must be completed. Third inspection for C-book holders must be made by Aug. 30. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Shoes—Oct. 31—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date. Local ration board now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

Navy Uses Horses

The services of 35,000 horses and 20,000 mules have been drafted into the service by the United States Army and Navy notwithstanding the fact that this is the most highly mechanized war in the history of mankind. Lieut. Col. Roger Wolcott Weeks, of Marion, Mass., revealed this on a recent visit to the Poland Spring House declaring that this is the first time in the history of the United States that the Navy has used horses

Successes Against Italy Lead to Japan Bombing?

Allied successes against Italy already may be releasing ships to begin recapture of the Dutch East Indies and set up the indispensable gasoline "filling station" for bombers to defeat Japan by air, according to James R. Young, former Tokyo correspondent for an American news agency. Mr. Young is in Boston in connection with the world première tonight of the motion picture "Behind the Rising Sun," based on his book by that title.

In an interview in Boston he also took occasion to voice a warning against a "Japanese Darlan deal" invoking Prince Chichibu, brother of the Emperor of Japan, and proposed a minimum of 20 years of Allied military governorship over Japan to educate Japanese for a peaceful place in the sun.

The governorship should last long enough to bring up two or three classes now beginning elementary school, "to bring the same salutary and excellent results of American governorship in the Philippines through education," he believes.

It Worked With Filipinos

"Without our enlightened policy toward the Filipinos in the early decades of the century," he said, "they may not have fought with and for us in 1941. How important this is to civilization can be suggested by the Japanese timetable: If not held up for three months by the Philippine resistance, it would have enabled the Japanese to capture Australia, join their Axis partners in India and then assault Hawaii, Alaska, Mexico, and the nation's West Coast, in order."

Mr. Young, whose 13-year stay in Japan was climaxed by 61 days of imprisonment on spy charges before he left two years ago, expressed enthusiasm at the prospect of gasoline supplies for bombers based in China or refueled inChina for assault on Japan.

By regaining complete use of the Mediterranean, the Allies can double their deliveries to Calcutta, a chief depot for supplies going to China, he said, halving the time required for the trip around Africa.

At the same time, fighting ships, even though of small measurements, will be released for effective assault on the Dutch East Indies, where they are ideal for shallow water and treacherous reefs, he said.

Japan is finding its failure to exploit its expanded empire is due more to transportation shortage than shortage of booty, Mr. Young observed.

"We've probably got the largest submarine fleet in the world now, and its effectiveness against supply lines in Japanese waters is growing daily.

"Of 55 new tankers which Japan had at the start of the war, 29 have been sunk by American and Dutch 'subs' that we know about. At that rate, Japan cannot replace them adequately.

"Japan is replacing damaged machinery, however, in the conquered territory, some with American parts bought in peacetime and stored," he disclosed.

"Japan's fatal weakness," he believes, "is an inability to make replacements above peacetime requirements."

Japanese leaders, he added, made no allowance for unceasing American operation of submarines. Japan had calculated that by January of 1942 the American submarine threat would have been eliminated by Germany and Japan.

Ways Peace "Feelers" May Come

"It is a primary weakness of Japan that its people try to go from a promise to a conclusion without allowing for interceptions. American submarines are interceptions which are growing daily."

He urged support of military opinion that Japan must be completely defeated and her imperial system eliminated.

Predicting a peace feeler, he said:

"We can expect that with severe reverses to the Axis, Japan might announce through Mamoru Shigemitsu, the Foreign Minister, that Prince Chichibu and associates feel that some re-orientation of the Orient should take place, due to changes in the European outlook."

The feeler would be planted in Madrid, Ankara, Buenos Aires, or the Vatican, he suggested.

The man in Tokyo who would engineer the announcement would be Tomokazu Hori, former consul general in Los Angeles, who "knows American psychology."

He would say the present regime under Premier Tojo "has misled the Emperor, for Hori would not want to sacrifice the Emperor."

A feeler might come in the name of Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa, a Christian leader now believed to be in prison, he said.

Several persons and groups in the United States who are regarded as having connections or sympathies with Japan are being watched by the Federal Government, Mr. Young said. Any peace feeler from Japan would be matched in this country by isolationists who, bulwarked with the increasing names of Americans passing on in Japanese prisons or in foxholes will, he believes, ask: "Why should we be in the Pacific anyhow?"

Cold Locker Systems Aid Vermont in Food 'Squeezes'

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 3—Use of frozen-food locker facilities which have grown rapidly in numbers in rural Vermont since 1939, is proving of growing importance in the face of present and impending types of food shortages, according to Arthur H. Packard, President of the State Farm Bureau.

Approximately 3,000 families, totaling more than 12,000 persons in Vermont, are being served by 24 locked plants now in operation, with the expectation the number will soon be increased by opening of at least 12 more plants in as many towns and cities. Vermont leads the states in the per capita percentage of persons being served by such plants, according to President Packard.

New England's first locker system was started in Richmond in May, 1939, by the Richmond Cooperative Creamery, according to the Farm Bureau head. Since that date, nearly 25 other communities in Veermont have installed locker refrigerating facilities, and locker space is now in greater demand than in available. Approval for construction of new plants, recently made in Washington, is expected to stimulate the agitation for projects in many towns and cities in Vermont, which have been awaiting just such approval before beginning construction. In nearly every community where such projects are contempltaed, the governmental requirement of 60 per cent space rented in advance has more than been complied with.

Legion Picks State Head

Charles A. Parkhurst, of St. Johnsbury, was elected State Commander, Vermont Department, American Legion, at the annual convention which closed here Saturday. He defeated Rayburne McMahon, of Morrisville, in a close contest. Dr. Michael F. Cersoli, of Barre, was named Vice-Commander over his opponent for the post, Harry F. McArdle, of Bellows Falls.

One of the surprises of the convention was the "tabling" of a motion favoring a law to bar the Communist Party from presenting a ticket in State elections. Heretofore, the Legion has been active in its opposition to the Party in Vermont.

Mrs. Anna Ward, of Rutland, was named President of the Vermont Department of the Legion Auxiliary, and Mrs. Bessie Bodine, of Bellows Falls, was elected Department vice-president, both without opposition.

Hospital Plan Favored

Representatives of general hospitals throughout Vermont, having membership in the Vermont Hospital Association, this week went on record as favoring the establishment of a voluntary, State-wide, nonprofit hospitalization service in conjunction with similar service already established in New Hampshire, and authorized the board of trustees to bring about the establishment of such a service.

Lawrence C. Campbell, of Barre, was re-elected President of the association; Dr. Francis J. Bean, of Bennington, Vice-President; Miss Virginia Riley, of Barre, Secretary-Treasurer, and Judge John C. Sherburne, of Randolph, a Trustee.

'Black Market' in Meat

A considerable tonnage of meat is finding its way into "black market" channels of trade from Vermont, according to Harry Watling, State Director for the United States Food Distribution Administration. He told the Vermont Department of Agriculture War Board this week that the four slaughter houses under Federal inspection in Vermont are getting only 20 per cent of the number of cattle they slaughtered in 1941. He added that during a five-week period 2 to 30 local slaughterers not under Federal inspection handled only 613 head of cattle, 1,531 calves, 11 sheep, and 527 hogs. They were unable to do a larger volume of business, he said, because they could not afford to buy more livestock at high prices and make a profit by selling at the ceiling prices.

This situation, he concluded, shows that considerable numbers of livestock, sold at high prices, are going into the "black markets."

Enthuse Over Pooling

Vermont farmers are discovering that pooling of labor and machinery is a satisfactory way to alleviate shortage in both. The farmer, long noted for his individualism, has been slow in this State to take advantage of this type of co-operation. Those who have are enthusiastic, and declare both efficiency and production have been stepped up.

One of the outstanding examples has come from the adjoining farms of Marvin L. Burritt and Eldred L. French, in Hinesburg. The joint farms total more than 400 acres. By pooling their resources, they say they have been able to accomplish two weeks' work in three days' time. They began with planting as an experiment, and the plan has worked so successfully they will continue through haying and harvesting.

Army-Navy E

The Bethlehem-Hingham shipyard will receive the Army and Navy "E" on Aug. 11. A year ago this shipyard was only a plan on paper, but today it is turning out its share of ships for Uncle Sam. The award will be made at the steel mill.

North Shore Raid Test Studied

Complete reports of last night's elaborate and generally successful air raid test that blacked out 47 North Shore cities and towns in Massachusetts for nearly two hours were being studied today by Civilian Defense officials in New England.

The test, a dusk-to-dark affair beginning at 8:15 p. m. and lasting until 10 p. m., involved about 750,000 persons from the Nahant Peninsula to Salisbury Beach, and served as a post control exercise for civilian defense volunteers of Region 4 of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

No Planes were used but simulated incidents include the theoretical "dumping" of approximately 60,000 magnesium incendiaries, more than 2,000 explosive incendiaries, 62,000 tons of high explosive and a gas bomb in an unsuccessful attempt to destroy the Bedford Air Base and the General Electric Plant at Lynn.

These bombs were dropped by three squadrons of "planes" based on a hypothetical carrier off Cape Ann which were first noted when confidential yellow signals from regional headquarters at Methuen alerted civilian defense personnel at 8:15 p. m.

The region went into the blue alert 10 minutes later and at 8:45 p. m. the entire North Shore was blacked out by the red signal. Bomb havoc, organized sabotage and active Fifth Columnists were simulated during the raid.

The test was characterized last night "as the most impressive we've had" by James S. Hennessey, Chief Air Raid Warden for Lawrence. Representatives of the Massachusetts Safety Committee said it might be used as a guide for future tests on a state and nation-wide basis.

New Englanders Missing in Action

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP)—The War Department made public the names of 112 United States soldiers missing in action in the Aleutian, Asiatic, European, Middle Eastern, North African, Pacific, and Southwest Pacific areas. The names of nine New England residents included in the list are:

European Area

Connecticut

Devine, Staff Sergeant Joseph F.—Raymond Devine, brother, Willimantic.

Potvin, Technical Sergeant Samuel E.—Mrs. Charlene E. Potvin, wife, Watertown.

Massachusetts

Ruby, Technical Sergeant Edward C.—Mrs. Mary Ruby, mother, Everett.

New Hampshire

Pulliner, Staff Sergeant Raymond J.—Mrs. Raymond J. Pulliner, wife, Manchester.

Middle East Area

Maine

O'Neil, Staff Sergeant Charles B.—Mrs. Albertine J. O'Neil, mother, Portland.

Massachusetts

Caldwell, Staff Sergeant William N.—Mrs. Fannie Granville, guardian, Haverhill.

Malm, Second Lieutenant John W.—Mrs. Pauline M. Malm, wife, Melrose.

Pacific Area

Connecticut

Fredrickson, Pfc. Carl G.—Mrs. Iona P. Frederickson, wife, New Britain.

Nolan, Technical Sergeant Raymond T.—Mrs. Veronica M. Nolan, mother, Waterbury.

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SPAR Recruiting Drive at City Hall

By a Staff Photographer

U. S. Coast Guard Band Stirs Young Women to Enlist

A one-hour concert at noon today on the City Hall Plaza attracted many prospects for the Spars, Women's Auxiliary of the United States Coast Guard. Shown above, left to right, Lieut. (j. g.) Louis J. Brems, U. S. C. G.; Bandmaster, Chief John A. Jacobson, U. S. C. G., and Yeoman 3d Class Helen McMasters, SPAR, of Dedham, Mass.

Boom Theatrical Season Indicated for Boston—Radio Plans—Art Exhibition

Five Shows Due in August; Many Return Visits Listed

By Edwin F. Melvin

All indications point to a boom in the theater in Boston. Not since the lush days of the 1920s have there been so many openings in prospect for the early season as are scheduled for this year. Even more extraordinary is the number of stage arrivals promised for August. Up to the present moment five bookings have been announced for this month, and three of them fall on a single night—a brave showing for midseason.

To cap the tale of wonders, this year promises to be the first within long memory that has had at least one regular playhouse in operation throughout the summer. Since last Sept. 7, when "Count Me In" ushered in the season of 1942-43, has there been no week of complete darkness in the theater district of Boston. And so far as can be seen at present there is none in prospect. The old season will merge into the new without break, for when "Junior Miss" departs on Saturday from the Colonial, Fred Stone and a revival of "You Can't Take it with You" are prepared to take up the torch at the Wilbur.

* * *

New bookings continue to come. "Uncle Harry," with Eva Le Gallienne and Joseph Schildkraut, is now lined up for an opening on Sept. 27 at the Wilbur. "The Patriots," the Manhattan drama critics play of last season, is due at the same theater on Oct. 11, and "Blithe Spirit," which was here for a brief engagement on its way to New York, is coming back to the same house on Oct. 26.

"The Skin of Our Teeth," Pulitzer prize-winner for the 1942-43 season, is now set down for an engagement at the Shubert on Sept. 27. A fortnight earlier, on Sept. 13, a new company will bring George Abbott's production of "Kiss and Tell" to the Plymouth for a return engagement and an indefinite run.

One of the signs of the times is to be seen in the number of bookings for the Boston Opera House. This is the largest capacity legitimate theater in town and is particularly adapted to the type of entertainment which has big drawing power. It will be noted that the shows expected for this house have all proved their strength at the box office. All of them have been here before, and they may now be counted on to reach a new public with war money available for entertainment.

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The production of "The Student Prince" with Everett Marshall, which has been in New York this summer, is expected to reach the Opera House on Sept. 13. On Oct. 11, "Sons of Fun," which it may be remembered made its debut at the Shubert Theater two years ago, is to begin an engaments. Whether Olsen and Johnson will accompany the show on tour, is not yet known. On Oct. 26 the revival of "Porgy and Bess" which had a successful stay at the Shubert Theater in January of 1942, is due to reach the Opera House.

Subscribers to the series of plays offered by the American Theater Society and the Theater Guild may look forward to starting off the autumn with a flourish. Margaret Webster's production of "Othello," which the Theater Guild is presenting with Paul Robeson to head the cast, will begin their season at the Colonial on Sept. 20. A week later "Uncle Harry" will be ready for their inspection at the Wilbur. And "The Patriots," which comes to the Wilbur on Oct. 11, is earmarked as one of their series.

The chronological line-up of bookings as they stand at present now seems to be as follows:

Aug. 9—Fred Stone and the revival of Moss Hart's and George Kaufann's "You Can't Take It With You," at the Wilbur.

Aug. 16—"The Snark Was a Boojum," Owen Davis' comedy from the story by Richard Shattuck, with Frank Lovejoy, Catharine Willard, Ben Lackland, Dennie Moore, Fleming Ward, Florence MacMichael, Dickie Patten, Pane Husak, Frank Wilcox, Ann Dere, Harold Wildridge, and Grania O'Malley, at the Shubert.

Aug. 30—"Dark Eyes," comedy about three Russian actresses, by Eugenie Leontovich and Elena Miramove, going on tour after a run in New York, with Miss Miramova, Tamara Geva, and Ludmilla Toretzka in the cast, as the Plymouth.

Aug. 30—"Big Time," vaudeville show with Ed Wynn to head a cast that includes Cross and Dunn, the Di Gitanos and Paul LaVarre and Brother, at the Shubert.

Aug. 30—"Life with Father." Russel Crouse's and Howard Lindsay's dramatization of the stories about the Day family, returning for a third engagement in Boston, at the Colonial.

Week of Sept. 6—"Naked Genius," previously known as "Ghost in the Woodpile," Gypsy Rose Lee's mystery comedy. According to report in New York the first five days of the week will be spent in rehearsals in the set under George S. Kaufman's direction and the opening will be on Saturday, Sept. 11. At the Wilbur.

Sept. 13—"One Man's Venus," new musical show presented by Cheryl Crawford, with music by Kurt Weill, lyrics by Ogden Nash, and book by Mr. Nash and S. J. Perelman, at the Shubert.

Sept. 13—"Kiss and Tell," return engagement of George Abbott's production of the comedy by F. Hugh Herbert, with a new company, at the Plymouth.

Sept. 13—"The Student Prince," revival of the familiar operetta, with Everett Marshall to head the cast, at the Boston Opera House.

Sept. 20—"Othello," Margaret Webster's production of the Shakespearean tragedy, presented by the Theater Guild, with Paul Robeson, José Ferrer, Uta Hagen, and Miss Webster in the cast, at the Colonial.

Sept. 27—"The Skin of Our Teeth," Thornton Wilder's Pulitzer Prize play, with Gladys George and Florence Reed in the cast, at the Shubert.

Sept. 27—"Uncle Harry," drama from last season in New York, going on tour with Eva Le Gallienne and Joseph Schildkraut as the principal players, at the Wilbur.

Oct. 11—"The Patriots," Sidney Kingsley's Critics' prize play with Walter Hampden in the role of Jefferson, at the Wilbur.

Oct. 11—"Sons of Fun," return engagement of the Olsen and Johnson revue, at the Opera House.

Oct. 26—"Blithe Spirit," Noel Coward's comedy for a return engagement, at the Wilbur.

Oct. 26—"Porgy and Bess," George Gershwin's folk opera, based on the duBose Heywards' "Porgy," return engagement at the Opera House.

On the Esplanade Tonight

March, "Soldiers Three" ..... Gilbert-Mason Ballantine
Overture to "Euryanthe" ..... Weber
"Deep River," Negro Spiritual ..... Arranged by Jacchia
Suite from the Ballet "Nutcracker" ..... Tchaikovsky
Prelude and Love-Death, "Tristan and Isolde" ..... Wagner
Fugato on a Well-Known Theme ..... McBride
Song of India from "Sadko" ..... Rimsky-Korsakov
"Thunder and Lightning" Polka ..... Strauss

Fred Stone Hits the Bull's-Eye

The actor, returning to Boston Monday as star of the revival of "You Can't Take It With You," coming to the Wilbur for a fortnight's engagement.

August Plans on Broadway

New York

Present prospects are that there will be eight new offerings on Manhattan stages during August in addition to the resumption of the run of "Harriet," with Helen Hayes, at Henry Miller's Theater Monday. Two of them arrived last night: "The Army Play by Play," five one-act plays, at the Martin Beck; and "Try and Get It," new comedy by Sheldon Davis, at the Cort.

The list for the rest of the month runs as follows:

Aug. 3—"The Two Mrs. Carrolls," a melodrama by Martin Vale, which ran for a year in London. Elisabeth Bergner will have a leading role in a cast that includes Victor Jory, Stiano Bragiotti, Philip Tonge, Margery Maude, and Michelette Burani. Staged by Reginald Denham, scenery by Frederick Fox, Costumes by Grace Houston; produced by Robert Reud and Paul Czinner. At the Booth.

Aug. 4—"The Merry Widow," operetta with music by Franz Lehar, libretto by Leo Stein and Victor Leon. Book revised by Sidney Sheldon and Ben Roberts. The cast includes Jan Kiepura, Marta Eggerth, Melville Cooper, Norman Lloyd, Ruth Matteson, Karl Karkas, and Gene Barry. Scenery by Howard Bay, staged by Felix Brentano, costumes by Walter Florell; conductor, Robert Stolz, choregraphy, George Balanchine; produced by Yolanda Mero-Irion for the New Opera Company. At the Majestic.

Aug. 11—"Run, Little Chillun,'" revival of a Negro folk play with music by Hall Johnson and Clarence Muse, first presented in New York in 1933. Staged by Clarence Muse, scenery by Perry Watkins, choregraphy by Felicia Sorel, costumes by Paul Dupont, produced by Lew Cooper George Jessel, and Meyer Davis. At the Hudson Theater.

Aug. 12—"Chauve-Souris 1943," revue brought up to date. Music by Gleb Yellin, scenery by Sergei Soudekine, choregraphy by Boris Romanoff and Viacheslav Svoboda. Produced by Leon Greanin at the Royale.

Aug. 16 — "Murder Without Crime," a melodrama by J. Lee Thompson, described as a study in sadism. The cast includes Henry Daniell, Michael Dyne, Viola Keats, and Frances Tannehill. Produced in London under the title of "To Fit the Crime." Staged by Bretaigne Windust, scenery by Samuel Leve; produced by John Howell Del Bondio, Bretaigne Windust, and Tom Weatherly. At a theater not yet announced.

Week of Aug. 30—"The Snark Was a Boojum," comedy mystery dramatized by Owen Davis from Richard Shattuck's novel, at the Forty-eighth Street Theater.

Film rights to "Junior Miss" have been secured by Mary Pickford for United Artists. The owners have six months, it is said, to choose between two offers: one, for $410,000 outright; and the other, for $355,000 and 35 per cent of the net profits.

Radio Story About Bolivar Comes Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Talks: John Nesbitt is to relate the story of Simon Bolivar, South American patriot, in "Passing Parade," MBC-WBZ, 9:30 p. m.

Music: Alfred Wallenstein is to conduct his "Sinfonietta" orchestra in Wolf-Ferrari's "The Secret of Suzanne" Overture, and Villa-Lobos' "Bachianas Brazileiras," No. 2, MBS-WNAC, 11:30 p. m.; Jeanne Tourel, mezzo soprano, is to sing a program of French arias and songs including Lalo Dupare, Gounod, and Bizet, CBS-WEEI, 11:30 p. m.

Drama: Robert Young of the screen is to play the leading role in a James Thurber fantasy, "A Friend of Alexander," in Columbia's "Suspense" series, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

Popular: Horace Heidt, now appearing in Boston, is to salute the Chelsea Naval Hospital and Fargo Naval Receiving Barracks, South Boston, featuring also Frankie Carle, his pianist, and Donna Wood and her Don Juans, all of whom got their start locally, NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m.; Lum and Abner of the radio are the special guests of Johnny Merser's Music Shop, NBC-WBZ, 10 p. m.; Sunny Skylar, new recording soloist, is to begin new series over Mutual, with Pauline Alpert on the piano and Louise Wilshire on the organ, MBS-WNAC, 10:15 p. m.

Mount Holyoke Concerts

Concerts are announced to be given at Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass., on Wednesday and Saturday nights, beginning Aug. 4 and continuing through the month. Artists booked to appear include Stefan Auber, 'cellist; Edgar Ortambert and Leon Temerson, violinists; Erich-Itor Kahn, pianist, and Melville Smith, organist. Music educators who will take part in the meetings include Frederick Jacobi of the Juilliard School of Music; Ross Finney, Louise Rood, and Gilbert Ross of Smith College, and John Verrall, Charles D. Leedy and Milton Aronson of Mount Holyoke.

"Thundering Hoofs," 52nd of the Hopalong Cassidy series, has gone into production at Lone Pine, Calif. William Boyd stars as usual.

© RKO Radio

Margo and J. Carroll Naish

In "Behind the Rising Sun," coming today to the Keith Memorial

Opera and Ballet

The San Carlo Opera Company is expected to arrive at the Boston Opera House on Labor Day to begin a week's engagement. The company made two visits to Boston last season, one in the fall and one in the spring. . . . On Oct. 6 Ballet Theater is due to begin a four-day visit.

Technical Advisor

Irving Shepard, nephew of Jack London, has been signed by Samuel Bronston as technical adviser on the production of "The Life of Jack London" for United Artists. Shepard, who is manager of London's estate, is supplying many articles of clothing and numerous personal effects belonging to London for use in the picture. "The Life of Jack London," now before cameras, has Michael O'Shea and Susan Hayward in the stellar roles. Alfred Santell is directing.

Brought Out in Washington

Bainbridge Crist, a composer formerly much associated with Boston and latterly with Washington, where his career began, finds the National Symphony Orchestra, Hans Kindler, Conductor, hospitable and the institution's audiences responsive to his works. Presented at a summer concert of the orchestra at the Potomac Watergate was his Suite in four numbers, "Souvenir de Ballet," comprising movements entitled Frivolité, Columbine, Caprice, and Ballerina. It was the first performance anywhere, and Leo Barzin conducted. Crist has always viewed music in a picturesque light. A composition in which he goes in for description on a broad plan is "An American Epic: 1620," which Mr. Kindler produced late in the season at Constitutional Hall. This contains a description of the voyage of the Mayflower and sustains a mood of exaltation appropriate to a subject concerned with the Pilgrim Fathers and their voyage to the New World.

Retrospective Group Showing Of Miscellany

A miscellaneous group of oils and water colors, statuary and ceramics will be on exhibition through September at the Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street.

This is a review exhibition, for it includes specimens of work by the many artists sponsored by this gallery during the winter. We are acquainted with the list of artists for they represent the Boston vanguard. They seem neighborly despite their independence in performance.

The South End street-scenes by Allan Rohan Crite grace every exhibition in which they are shown. Mr. Crite paints from direct observation, and with a straightforward repertorial portrayal. The clarity of his pictures results from carefully planned design; the figures never crowd or overlap, but are dispensed prudently over the open spaces. It is worth comparing Mr. Crite's street scene with that of Ville Barse to learn what varied ways there are to depict the same subject. Richard Wright's little oils of the by-ways of Paris have less human interest and more emphasis upon townscape.

There are interesting contrasts in technique. Edgar Corbridge, for example, is a painter with neat contours and spare, delicately graded tones. Susumu Hirota applies the color in his landscapes with a full, broad stroke. Gertrude Tonsberg's still-life shows attentiveness to contours but no overemphasis, while Umberto Romano's still-life seems smooth and sleek.

A large head drawn in pastel by Howard Gibbs is one of the more notable exhibits. The water colors by Karl Zerbe show the artist abandoning literal fact for a fanciful, nebulous world. Mr. Zerbe's plied, but he controls this seeming waywardness. A comparable indifference to measure and shape is expressed by Louise Clairmont in an entertaining satire. Other exhibits in the large gallery are by John Pike, Paul Fontaine, Prescott Jones, Arthur K. D. Healy, Carroll Coletti, F. Clay Bartlett, and Herbert Barnett.

The smaller gallery is hung with portraits. They vary from conventional fact painting to interpretive portrayal. The self-portrait by Charles Demetropolis is a substantial piece of representation. The portrait by Mary Evangeline Walker is nicely wrought in the drawing-room manner. Mona Underwood's pastels are painstakingly executed. Janet Folsom's portrayal of a sailor is made with applications of transparent color. Glenna Miller's three canvases reveal her unmistakable style, the pallid colors and the tenuous linear indications.

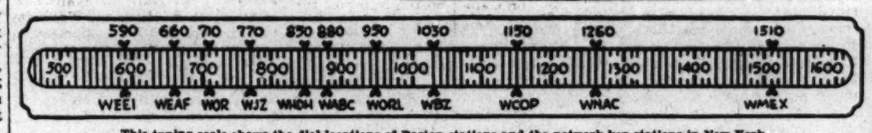
The heads and vases by Staff Sergeant William E. Artis show the workmanship of a splendid cerami[st].

D. A.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 Across Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs..	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Red Sox-Cleveland In-	Musical Fantasy
3:15 News Service	Little Show	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	dians baseball game	Musical Fantasy
3:30 Gart Trio	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Red Sox-Cleveland In-	Dick Stabile's Orch.
3:45 'You Know Answer?'	Ted Malone: Book Ends.	'Right to Happiness'; sk.	dians baseball game	Sammy Kaye's Orch.
4:00 Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife; sketch.	Red Sox-Cleveland In-	Dick Jurgens' Orch.
4:15 Reporter; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch...	dians baseball game	Dinah Shore's Orch.
4:30 Book talk;	Air Express Music	Lorenzo Jones; sketch..	Red Sox-Cleveland In-	Carson Robison's Orch.
4:45 Civilian Defense	'The Sea Hound'; drama	Young Widder Brown; sk.	dians baseball game	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Art Kassel's Orch.
5:15 Date Book; Follies.	Musical Poll of Hits	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies.	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45 'Am. Women'	"Chisholm Trail'	'Front Page Farrell'; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00 News comments	Terry and the Pirates	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sport comment
6:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	News Highlights	Frank Colby, talk	Press Roundup; Sports	Moment Musicale
6:30 J B. Kennedy, news	A. Templeton: 'Rhumba'	Music for Moderns; songs	News from Abroad	News; Music Interlude
6:45 News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Stars in Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports: Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Sportcast; music	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James's Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Dave Rose's Orch.	Richard Salinger; News
7:30 American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs	"Wings for Tomorrow"	"Confidentially Yours"	Ethel R. Harris, songs
7:45 Hour: songs; orch.	"You and the War"	"Yankee Yarns"	Fred Lang, news	"The Last Roundup"
8:00 Arch Oboler's	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms: inter-	Treasury Star Parade	Rudy Vallee Show
8:15 "Lights Out"	A. Cum 'n' Abner	views; orchestra	Volney Hurd, news	Ed Barry's Band
8:30 Judy Canova Show:	Noah Webster Says; Quiz,	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Music in Variety"	You Shall Have Music
8:45 comedy; or.; news	Haven MacQuarrie, mc	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Music in Variety"	You Shall Have Music
9:00 Col. Stoopnagle;	Famous Jury Trials	Quiz Program: Jay C.	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
9:15 comedy; music	Famous Jury Trials	Flippen, conductor	News Service	Classical Album
930 Report to Nation	Richard Himber's Orch.	J. Nesbitt's Passing Pa-	"The Cisco Kid"; drama	Classical Album
9:45 Report to Nation	Dance orchestra; Sports	rade; C. Dragon's Orch.	"The Cisco Kid"; drama	Classical Album
10:00 "Suspense"; drama	Raymond Gram Swing.	Johnny Mercer's Music	John B. Hughes, news.	News; Defense talk
10:15 "Suspense"; drama	'Waltz Time'	Shop; songs; comedy.	Sunny Skylar, songs	"Voice of Poland"; dr.
10:30 Congress Speaks.	'Silver Nocturne': Music	"Beat the Band"; Hilde-	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45 News; World War II	'Silver Nocturne'; News.	garde: Bob Grant's Or.	Musical Roundup	Art Jarrett's Orch.
11:00 News; Quincy Howe	Newscast	News; Baseball scores.	News Service	Earl Hines' Orch.
11:15 Rideout; Music	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, news	George Hamilton's Orch.	Jan Gaber's Orch.
11:30 Invitation to Music:	Fishermen's Program	"Music You Want"	Sinfonietta: Alfred Wal-	Day's End: music
11:45 Jennie Tourel	Swing music; news	"Music You Want"	lenstein, conductor	Day's End: News

Wednesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1.260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15 News; Talk	Newscast	"Dress Parade"; band.	News Comment	
7:30 Music; News	Musical program	News Service	Music; Bandy Box	N E Fellowship: religious
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	Musical program; News.	Reveille Roundup	'Good Morning'; 'Salute'	N E Fellowship: religious
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news.	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Pages of Melody	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore's Show.	Air Express Music	News Service	Haven of Rest	Musical Timetable
8:45 Carl Moore; News	Newscast	The Melodeers	Haven of Rest	Musical Timetable
9:00 "Morning, Ladies"	The Breakfast Club	Home Forum: talk	News; Ruth Moss Int.	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Music; Holidays	The Breakfast Club	Church in the Wildwood	Quiz: Moss Interviews.	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Network program.	The Breakfast Club	Treasury Star Parade	Spotlight Revue	"Waltzing With You"
9:45 Food Fair: talk	The Breakfast Club	Military Band; news	Musical Roundup	"Waltzing With You"
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Isabel Manning Hewson	"Lora Lawton"; sketch.	News commentator	Musical program
10:15 American Stories	Treasury Star Parade	"The Open Door"; sk.	Choir Loft: organ	"Handy Andy"
10:30 Honeymoon Hill	Fishermen's Program	"Helpmate"; sketch.	Yankee Hour Party: va-	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Musical Highlights	"Woman of America'; sk.	riety show; orchestra.	Mason
11:00 "What's the Date?"	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life"; sketch.	Stanley Dixon, news.	Kick-Conga; music
11:15 "Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	New England Cupboard.	Melody for Meditation
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"Snow Village"; sketch.	"Marry Go Round"; or.	Al Donahue's Orch.
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	All-Star Dance Parade	"David Harum"; sketch	songs: Imogene Wolcott	News report
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	News
12:15 "Big Sister"; drama	Bond Wagon Quiz	Music at Noon	Organ music	The Pepper Shaker
12:30 "Helen Trent"; sk.	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; speakers; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	"You're Telling Us!"	News Service	Italian Melodies
1:15 "Ma Perkins"	Edward MacHugh, symns	"You're Telling Us!"	Ginger & Lanny; sketch	Italian Quartet Hour
1:30 "Vic and Sade"	ABC's of OPA	"Editor's Daughter"	Musical Roundup	Religious program
1:45 "The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Religious program
2:00 Serial drama	Home Front: Int.; music	Guiding Light: drama	News; Musical Roundup	Melody for Meditation
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women"; sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody for Meditation
2:30 "We Love and Learn'	State Dep. of Education:	"Light of the World"	Sports	"Uncle Sam"; drama
2:45 "Pepper Young"	speakers; orchestra.	Hymn Recital	Concert Miniatures	News Service
3:00 Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs.	"Marry Marlin"; sketch.	News	Musical Fantasy
3:15 Johnny Gart Trio.	The Curtain Rises: talk	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Concert Orchestra	Musical Fantasy
3:30 Johnny Gart Trio.	Air Express Music	Pepper Young's Family	'The Sophisticated Lady'	Duke Ellington's Orch.
3:45 You Know Answer?	Ted Malone: Book Ends	'Right to Happiness'.	'Quiz Wizard'	Les Brown's Orch.
4:00 Your Home Front.	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch.	"Backstroad for News"	Dolly Dawn's Orch.
4:15 Reporter; News.	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch.	"Across the Footlights"	Larry Clinton's Orch.
4:30 Victory Council	Air Express Music	Lorenzo Jones, sketch.	Musical Roundup	Kay Kyser's Orch.
4:45 Garden Almanac	'The Sea Hound"; dr.	Young Widder Brown: sk	Bruce Holder's Orch	Frankie Masters' Orch.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Harry James' Orch.
5:15 Date Book: Follies.	Musical Poll of Hits	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30 Five O'clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Chick Carter," sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45 American Women	Riding the Range	'Front Page Farrell'; sk.	"Superman," sketch	News Service
6:00 Comment; News	Terry and the Pirates	News; Sports Reporter.	News Service	Sports Stories
6:15 Jack Smith, songs	Newscast	Kay Kyser; Quizdators.	Light Classics; Sports.	Light Classics; music
6:30 Hollyw'd Snapshots	Bing Crosby, songs	Music for Moderns; s'ngs	News from Abroad	News; Musical Interlude
6:45 News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Stars in Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports: Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Sports; music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James' Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news.	T. Cole and B. Norris	News Service
7:30 "Easy Aces"; sketch	The Lone Ranger: west-	Weathermen's Chorus	Bob Chester's Orch.	The Lyric Theater
7:45 "Mr. Keen"; drama	ern drama	John Barry, commentator	"Maxine Gray; songs;	"Your Army and Navy"
8:00 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Earl Godwin, news	"Mr. and Mrs. North";	"Rising Up the Down"	Judy Garland, songs
8:15 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Lum 'n' Abner; sketch.	comedy mystery drama	"Impact," Lee Cherne	Ed Barry's Band
8:30 Drama, with Jean	Manhattan at Midnight:	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Take-a-Card"; quiz with	Attuck's Chorus
8:45 Hersholt; News	Jim Ameche, narrator.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Wally Butterworth	Attuck's Chorus
9:00 Lionel Barrymore:	"John Freedom"; drama	"A Date With Judy"	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album; Emma
9:15 "Mayor of Town"	"John Freedom"; drama	"A Date With Judy"	News Service	Beynet: French Piano
9:30 Jack Carson Show:	Jan Savitt's Orch.	Mr. District Attorney, dr	"Soldiers with Wings";	Music
9:45 comedy; music	Orchestra; sports	Mr. District Attorney, dr	drama, K Francis, ethel	Classical Album
10:00 Moments in Music;	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, news.	News Service
10:15 Jessica Dragonette,	"Waltz Time"	Musical Knowledge	Bob Grant's Orch.	Treasury Star Parade
10:30 "Elwell's Weekly"	"Silver Nocturne"	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news.	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45 News; World War II	"Silver Nocturne"	Musical Knowledge	Musical Roundup	Woody Herman's Orch.
11:00 M. Gould's Orch.;	News	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Xavier Cugat's Orch.
11:15 Al Jturbi; songs	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, news	Red Nichols' Orch.	Red Nichols' Orch.
11:30 News; News Analysis	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Day's End: music	Day's End: music
11:45 "Unrationed Jam"	Music for Swing Shift	Music You Want	Day's End: News	Day's End: News

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; FM Varieties.
3:45 p. m.—Horace Heidt's Music.
4:00 p. m.—News; Vocal Varieties.
4:15 p. m.—Novatime.
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Shall We Waltz?"
5:30 p. m.—Musical Program.
5:45 p. m.—"Southland Singing."
6:00 p. m.—News; Music by Shrednick.
6:30 p. m.—Mario Berini, songs.
6:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Norman Cloutier's Strings.
8:00 p. m.—News; Golden Gate Quartet.
8:15 p. m.—"Spirit of the Vikings."
8:30 p. m.—Allen Roth's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Cleveland game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, news.
7:15 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—"Confidentially Yours."
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang, news.
8:00 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:15 p. m.—Volney Hurd, news.
8:30 p. m.—Music in Variety.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—The Cisco Kid; drama.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, news.
10:15 p. m.—Popular musicale.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, news.
10:45 p. m.—"Music That Endures."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—George Hamilton's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Sinfonietta"; orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

London—5:45 p. m.—News and Headlines, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m., GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

London—6:15 p. m.—"Into Battle"; drama. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Moscow—6:45 p. m.—Program in English, RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7.

Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Stories of Venezuela, YV5RN, 6.30 meg., 48.4 m.

London—6:30 p. m.—"British Church Leaders Speaking." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English, RKE, 11.9 meg., 25.3 m.

London—10:00 p. m.—"Radio Theater." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Panama City—10:15 p. m.—"Isthmus Quiz," HP5C, 11.79 meg., 25m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Popular Music. TGWA, 9.60 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Entertainment Timetable

Play

Colonial—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Featuring Lenore Thomas, Peggy Romano, Lois Wilson, Eddie Nugent. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week).

Little Theater

Cambridge Summer Theater, Brattle Hall—"The Willow Tree," featuring Anna May Wong. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Music

Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road—Esplanade Concert. Arthur Fiedler conductor. 7:30-9 p. m.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"The Ox-Bow Incident," Henry Fonda. 1:50, 4:58, 8:05. "Cabin in the Sky," Ethel Waters, Rochester. 3, 6:05 9:20.

Fenway—"Spotlight Scandals," Billy Gilbert. 11:30 a. m. 2:30, 5:15, 8:10. "Background to Danger," George Raft. 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35.

Keith Memorial—"Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal. 8:45, 10:50 a. m., 12:45, 2:40, 4:35, 6:30, 8:25, 10:20. In Person: James R. Young, Major, Lieut. James J. Braddock. 10:20 a. m., 12:20, 2:15, 4:10, 6:05, 8, 9:55.

Kenmore—"Desperadoes," Randolph Scott, Glenn Ford. 3, 6:20, 9:40. "Young and Willing," Eddie Bracken, William Holden. 1:15, 4:30, 8.

Majestic—"Secrets of a Model," Cheryl Walker. 11:26 a. m., 2, 4:34, 7:08, 9:42. "Lady in Distress," Paul Lukas. 10:08 a. m., 12:42, 3:16, 5:50, 8:25.

Metropolitan—"Good Luck, Mr. Yates," Claire Trevor. 10:1 0a m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15. "Constant Nymph," Charles Boyer, Joan Fontaine. 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:30.

Modern—"Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck. 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:40. "American Empire," Richard Dix. 9:30 a. m. 1, 4:25, 7:55.

Orpheum—"Du Barry Was a Lady," Red Skelton, Lucille Ball. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:20. "Hitler's Madman," Patricia Morison. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:45.

Paramount—"Spotlight Scandals," Billy Gilbert. 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20. "Background to Danger," George Raft. 10:50 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 6:55, 9:40.

RKO-Boston—"Good Morning, Judge," Dennis O'Keefe. 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 7:45, 10:35. Stage Show: 12, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Scollay—"Follies Girl," Wendy Barrie. 10 a. m., 1:35, 4:45, 8:05. "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power. 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:20.

South Station Theater—"Eagles of the Navy," "From the Four Corners," "Motoring in Mexico," Leon Errol Cartoons, latest newsreels. Continuous 10:30 a. m.-11 p. m.

State—"Du Barry Was a Lady," Red Skelton. 11:50 a. m., 3:10, 6:35, 10. "Hitler's Madman," Patricia Morison. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

Telepix—"Mexico." Comedy with Allen Jenkins. Hollywood Snapshots. Accent on Courage. Popular Science Review. Color Cartoon. World News. Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"A Gentle Gangster," Jack LaRue. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:40, 5:20, 7:50, 10:30. "Blues in the Night." 10:30 a. m., 1:10, 3:40, 6:30, 9.

Uptown—"White Savage," Jon Hall. 1:26, 4:48, 8:05. "Flight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell. 2:45, 6, 9:20.

Washington Street Olympia—"Crash Dive," Tyrone Power, Anne Baxter. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:15, 9:20. "Follies Girl," Wendy Barrie. 10:50 a. m., 1:55, 5, 8:03.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Bataan," Robert Taylor, George Murphy. "Ladies' Day," E. Albert, Lupe Velez. 1:45, 7:50. **Allston**: "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aher

Axis Defense Crumbles in Sicily; Large U-Boat Pack Put to Rout by British

Continued from Page 1

Centuripe after some very bitter fighting in the streets. The 51st Division are making progress on their right. To the left the Canadians have captured Regalbuto, where the opposition was particularly fierce.

"Further north the American Seventh Army are reported to have entered Troina yesterday evening. The coast road advance continues in the face of extensive enemy demolition.

"I should like to explain to the House that during the last week, when things seemed to be rather quiet, large reinforcements have been moved up to the fighting front and it has been properly garnished with artillery and supplies of every kind.

"A certain delay was necessary while the American Seventh Army on the northern flank marched eastward, driving the enemy before it and taking up its position on the flank of our Eighth Army. Between them the Canadian forces are stationed.

"The whole of this great army constitutes what is called the fifteenth group of armies, and this fifteenth group of armies is and has been throughout commanded by General Alexander.

"He has under him in the Seventh Army, General Patton of the United States, a most distinguished officer.

"And on the other flank General Montgomery is in command of the Eighth Army.

"He has himself conducted the battle and I think we may feel that our forces are in good hands."

Canadians Breach Mount Etna Line

At Allied Headquarters in North Africa it was announced that the Canadians captured Regalbuto on Aug. 2 to breach the Mount Etna line, and American doughboys routed the Germans from Capizzi and Cerami.

German divisions backed into Sicily's "Cap Bon" reeled under concerted attacks by American, Canadian and British troops, heavily supported from the air.

As the United States Seventh Army inexorably battered the weakening northern flank of the enemy, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's men established a substantial bridgehead north of the Dittaino River and entered the western end of the Catania Plain.

These successes were but the high lights of a series of Allied jabs which Headquarters said had cost the Germans heavily.

Fighting between the Germans and the American troops of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., was reported raging on from Capizzi and Cerami to within five miles of the strategic inland road junction of Troina, between the sea and Mount Etna 20 miles southeast of American-held San Stefano, which Mr. Churchill said had been entered.

Canadians and Britons manning the bridgehead north of the Dittaino fought the new 15th German Armored Division — successor of the 15th which was lost in Tunisia —in the area of Catenanuova, on the north bank of the river five miles south of Regalbuto and 22 miles west of Catania. The struggle was fierce.

The seizure of Regalbuto gave the mixed Canadian and British left wing of the Eighth Army command of the crucial angle of the Mount Etna line where is guards the Western Catania plain.

No information was given by official sources at Allied Headquarters on the progress of British attacks across the plain. British artillery batteries, however, were reported to have outshot the German guns defending the southern approaches to Catania on the coast.

Meanwhile, night-flying Wellingtons of the RAF again pelted Naples and its vital railway targets on the Italian mainland with blockbusters and incendiaries, and Allied air power dumped destruction on enemy ports and communications on the shrinking Messina bridgehead in Sicily.

Six Axis aircraft were destroyed and seven Allied planes were lost.

New havoc was produced in the semi-paralyzed railway centers of Naples on the night of Aug. 1 by the Wellingtons.

Randazzo, supply base of the enemy's Mt. Etna line, was severely shaken by a heavy weight of explosives the same night.

American medium bombers plastered the place again at daylight on Aug. 2 and attacked enemy gun positions defending the position.

Americans Disrupt Supply Lines

American fighter-bombers and bombers in a series of back-and-forth attacks, damaged and disorganized enemy supply lines by smashing at Adrano at the western base of Mt. Etna and the reinforcements ports of Milazzo and Messina in Sicily and Reggio Calabria across the Strait.

RAF Beaufighters strafed a destroyer and three motor torpedo boats off Cagliari, Sardinia, in exercising their continuing superiority over the Tyrrhenian Sea and almost up to the coast of France.

Three Axis planes were destroyed by American Lightnings escorting RAF flying boats on missions to rescue Allied airmen.

The 78th Division mentioned by Mr. Churchill for the first time in connection with the Sicilian campaign, is one of the veteran divisions of the Eighth Army as now constituted, and includes Scottish and Irish regiments.

It was in the thick of the fighting on the British First Army front in Tunisia and has many brilliant victories to its credit.

It was the first division to enter Tunis and among the first to land in North Africa. During the heavy fighting it stormed Long Stop Hill on the way to Tunis.

The 51st Division which Mr. Churchill said was making progress, apparently in a more direct thrust at Catania from the south, is made up of Highlanders and also had a distinguished record in North Africa. At El Alamein in Egypt it carried out the assault on the center of the line.

Thus far 10 United Nations Divisions have been disclosed in action in Sicily—the 5th, 50th, 51st, 78th and 1st Canadian Divisions in the British Eighth Army, and the 1st, 3d, and 45th infantry Divisions, and the 2d Armored and 82d Airborne Divisions with the American Seventh Army.

By a Staff Artist

Orel Near Encirclement

Arrows indicate how Russians are converging from various directions on the vital German bastion of Orel and the few remaining communications links between the city and the west.

Frenchmen Attack Italians at Frontier

By the Associated Press

Bern, Switzerland, Aug. 3

Fifteen French Partisans attacked Italian frontier guards at Novel, a dispatch to the Lausanne Tribune said today. After killing one guard they seized guns, grenades and munitions and disappeared into the mountains at Sant Gingolph.

Russia:

Isolation of Orel Possible

Moscow dispatches said the Germans had concentrated large forces northwest of Orel and established a strong system of fortified points in an effort to hold the two roads leading from Bolkhov south to Orel and southwest to Karachev, but intensified Russian attacks broke the enemy line and it now appeared that Orel itself might be in danger of complete isolation as the Germans continued to withdraw westward from their shattered positions.

The Red Army advanced within a few miles of the town of Karachev, occupation of which would finally cut the highway running northwest from Orel through Karachev to Bryansk, German supply base.

On this front the Russians have fanned out from the recently captured base of Bolkhov in a widely developing movement against the rear of the German defenders of Orel.

The lines of retreat for some German units were cut by the swift Russian pursuit and outflanking maneuvers. Red Star reported one entire German regiment surrounded by the Red Army thrust through the defense line along an unidentified river north of Orel, severing its communications with the rear.

Nazis Trapped In Ravine

The enemy tried to fight its way out of the encirclement, the dispatch said, but the Russians trapped them in a ravine and virtually wiped out the regiment.

German defenses northwest of Orel were reported being dismembered gradually by the Russian assaults. The Red Army launched a series of simultaneous attacks against individual German bases and broke through junction points and mopped up the enemy defense zone in separate parts.

Occupation yesterday of Znamenskoye, about midway between Bolkhov and Orel, liquidated one of the Germans' most important lines north of Orel.

Red Star said the enemy suffered a serious defeat in that sector, being driven out so quickly they left a large amount of matériel.

The Germans increased their pressure steadily southwest of Voroshilovgrad, where they were attempting to regain the Donets Basin defense line.

Hamburg:

Fires Set July 29 Still Burning

Fires set in the last assault on Hamburg on the night of July 29 still were burning as the RAF's biggest bombers swept over the city on the night of Aug. 2 to add to the havoc caused by about 8,000 tons of bombs dropped in seven previous raids.

Thirty bombers were reported lost in the raid, which was carried out in great force and was accompanied by attacks upon other objectives in Northwest Germany, an announcement said.

The assaults broke a two-night lull in the great United Nations aerial offensive which was launched on July 24 when American bombers blasted the German base at Trondheim, Norway, by daylight.

The smashing blows at Hamburg, which apparently represented an experiment in obliteration bombing technique, were begun by the RAF that same night, when 2,300 tons of high explosives were unloaded on Germany's second largest city.

U. S. Flying Fortresses struck at Hamburg again the next day and RAF Mosquito bombers followed up with a night attack. The same procedure was followed on July 26, and on July 27 the RAF made its second 2,300-ton night assault. Mosquitoes maintained the offensive on the night of July 28 and on the night of July 29 the RAF carried out its third 2,300-ton raid.

Reports from neutral sources over the week end described Hamburg as a heap of rubble as the result of the almost continuous pounding to which it has been subjected.

The Berlin correspondent of the Stockholm newspaper Aftonbladet said on Aug. 1 that the devastation wrought in Hamburg had caused more consternation in Berlin than almost any other event of the war.

An indication of the way in which the wheels of Hamburg's war industry have been halted by the United Nation's air attacks was given upon the arrival of the Danish Consulate Secretary in Copenhagen from the bombed city.

"All obligations to work are suspended at the moment," a Stockholm dispatch quoted him as saying.

Another eyewitness report of the shambles to which Germany's greatest seaport has been reduced was given by a Danish worker quoted in the Svenska Dagbladet, who said:

"After the attack nothing was the same as before. I saw only ruins. The city was burning everywhere — even the streets. Many persons were as good as naked. Some wore only underclothes.

"Whoever didn't see this devastation can't begin to imagine it."

Rumania:

Huge Fire Rages Over Oil Area

Rumanian and German firefighting services are battling a great fire which has been raging in the entire petroleum area near Ploesti hit on Aug. 1 by American Liberator bombers, according to the first eyewitness account reaching neutral Turkey.

The latest information was that seven United States Liberators participating in the raid were forced down in Turkey, while an eighth was reported to have crashed in the sea near enough to the Turkish shore for the crew to make its way to land in rubber boats. All the crews were interned.

Three of the bombers came down in the Izmir district of the West Turkish coast. There were no details concerning the others.

The first report of the Ploesti fire came in a telephone conversation with an excited eyewitness who was obviously awed by the terrific destruction the raid had inflicted.

He said the fires were the biggest he had ever seen anywhere.

He said the bombers hit just about everything worth hitting in the entire mile-long oil pumping and refinery district in and around Ploesti.

A terrific air battle raged during the attack. Swarms of Rumanian and German fighters were waiting at high altitudes for the American bomber fleet and pounced as it neared the target.

Alert Sounded In Sofia

The defenses had been on the alert approximately an hour, as the flight of the Americans had been charted while they were still crossing Bulgaria. Sofia, the Bulgarian Capital, was alerted beginning at 12:10 p. m.

The eyewitness said he saw some big bombers crash, but that many more of the attacking fighters came down.

The raiders headed straight for their individual targets, heedless of the fierce opposition, while the gunners poured steel into Focke-Wulf 190s flown by Germans and Messerschmitts piloted by Rumanians.

The low height at which the American airmen flew to the attack threw the ground gunners off their aim.

The eyewitness said it still was impossible to assess accurately the damage because of the widespread fires, but that probably the Ploesti region's efficiency as an oil producing and refining center had been cut by half at least.

The Berlin Radio quoted a Rumanian communiqué today as saying 116 persons were killed and 147 wounded in the raid.

Of the casualties, the radiocast said, 63 of the fatalities and 60 of the wounded were prisoners in the town prison at Ploesti, on which a bomber fell in flames.

A Rome Radio version of the Rumanian communiqué said 38 American planes had been shot down and that 66 crewmen had been captured.

A Cairo air communiqué on Aug. 2 acknowledged the loss of 20 of the bombers participating in the raid.

By a Staff Artist

Axis Line in Sicily Pierced

Arrows show where Allied troops are pressing ahead in five sectors as the Axis defenses in northeastern Sicily begin to crumble. The main spearhead of the Allied attack appears to be in the center of the Axis line, where Troina has been entered by American troops.

Food and Fuel Ready For Italy if It Quits

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Aug 3

Maj. Gen. E. B. Gregory, the Army's Quartermaster General, has disclosed that the Army has in reserve supplies of fuel and food to serve the Italian people if and when that nation negotiates peace.

"One of the duties of the Quartermaster Corps is to furnish supplies for peoples of occupied countries for the first 60 days," he said. "After that period, the Allied military government established in these territories is in charge of these supplies."

Solomons:

Climax Near In Munda Battle

The battle of Munda neared its climax with United States forces breaking down final Japanese defensive positions after a general advance of 500 to 1,200 yards carried them almost to the edge of the strategic New Georgia airfield.

Supplementing Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communiqué which announced the advance, a naval spokesman for Admiral William F. Halsey's command in the South Pacific said American troops reached a point "close to the eastern edge of the field."

A portion of Biblo Hill, enemy strongpoint defending the northeast approach to Munda, was captured in the American onrush, the spokesman said. He disclosed that tanks, flame throwers and artillery supported Marine and Army units in their advance.

Many Japanese were killed in the attack. Although there was no indication of retreat, Japanese resistance was not as strong as heretofore.

Simultaneously, United Nations forces in New Guinea brought the Japanese stronghold at Salamaua under artillery bombardment for the first time.

These new successes were recounted in a communiqué which also told of a one-sided aerial victory over the Japanese, of the firing of an enemy destroyer, and of a heavy bombing of the Buin-Faisi harbor and the Kahili airdrome, the enemy's major operating base in the Solomons.

At Sea:

British Thwart Attack on Convoy

British warships and planes sank two of a force of between 25 and 30 U-boats trying to intercept a big United Nations convoy and probably destroyed another, a British communiqué announced.

So successful was the British defense that the great force of U-boats was unable to launch a single attack, the Admiralty said. The convoy was eastbound.

The fight between the warships and planes on one side and the submarines lasted three days. The action occurred some weeks ago.

Nazi Prestige in Balkans Reels Under Ploesti and Crete Blows

Continued from Page 1

substantial Allied victory gained without striking a single blow.

Regardless of the decision in Rome as to carrying on the war, the German act has measurably weakened the Axis throughout the Balkans at the very moment when the Allied threat throughout the Mediterranean is reaching its apex. The German act shows the extent of the gulf which has developed between the two totalitarian powers.

It is impossible to doubt that the raid on the oil fields and the Crete developments will be a heavy blow to Axis morale everywhere—in Rome, Berlin, and throughout the Balkans. What faith can Rumania, Bulgaria, and Hungary have in the Axis future when Germany is forced to disarm strategically important units of its major European ally at the moment when every ounce of Axis strength is desperately needed, it is asked here.

Nazis Unable to Protect Balkans

The Ploesti raid would seem to be clear indication to the Balkan satellites of the Axis that the Germans no longer are able to protect them against the growing Allied striking power. The Bulgarians, Hungarians, and Rumanians must be asking themselves, "If Germany is unable to protect the Ploesti fields, in which it has a direct and major interest, how can it protect the rest of the Balkans?"

The Ploesti oil field is probably the single most important Balkan war asset and its devastation emphasizes the hopelessness of any Balkan attempt to forestall the inexorably rising tide of United Nations military might.

Although the raid undoubtedly was planned some time ago it is not without interest that it came at the moment the Balkan satellites were shaken by the news from Italy.

Repercussions Expected

Observers here expect the raid to produce profound repercussions among the Balkan peoples and within their governments, fortifying the desire of the former for peace and the latters' growing doubts as to the wisdom of continued all-out support of Germany.

Military quarters here are waiting with tense interest for further details on Germany's disarming of its supposed Italian allies in Crete.

Although observers are cautious about putting too extensive an interpretation upon the event, there is no inclination to underestimate its importance. Not only can it be expected to encourage Cretan and Greek resistance to the conquerors, but also will measurably increase the defense obligations of what already may be an inadequate German garrison on the Island.

Not Confined to Crete

That German worry over the Italian attitude toward war is not confined to those Italians resident in Crete is shown by the fact that an earlier report told of similar German disarming of Italians at Larissa on the Greek mainland.

The seriousness of the situation to Germany can be judged by the fact that a substantial majority of all Axis garrison troops in the Balkans are believed to be Italians. Their defection would greatly complicate the German problem, probably forcing transfer of some German reserve divisions from Central Europe and perhaps even from the Russian Front, where they are needed badly.

Furthermore, even if the Germans decide to take no further action against the Italians, the German High Command cannot be sure of the extent to which it can depend upon Italian soldiery, particularly in view of current peace demonstrations in many Italian cities.

Contacts in Turkey?

LONDON, Aug. 3 (AP)—The Algiers Radio, quoting a dispatch from Istanbul, said yesterday that German Ambassador Franz von Papen protested to the Turkish Government that Hitler was displeased over the latitude allowed Axis adherents in contacting representatives of the Allies.

This was said to have referred particularly to Hungary and the recent visit to Ankara of Christoph von Kallay, son of the Hungarian Premier.

It was not clear here just what "contacting" was done.

Turk Envoy Recalled

LONDON, Aug. 3 (AP)—The Budapest Radio said last night the Turkish Ambassador to Budapest had been recalled. The radiocast, recorded by the Associated Press, gave no details.

Allied Planes Pace Advance on Italy

Continued from Page 1

ers to escort single motor supply vessels.

Allied torpedo-carrying bombers are sinking ship after ship despite heavy if often inaccurate anti-aircraft fire. During the first fortnight in July, for example, 11 Axis vessels, including three destroyers, were sunk by torpedoes from aircraft. Late last week British Beaufighters swooped down on a small convoy steaming off Cape Palinure, some 90 miles south of Naples, and left one merchantman sinking as result of hits from two torpedoes, and a destroyer and motor torpedo boat blazing as a result of cannonfire.

Groundwork for Invasion

Beaufighters, which as night fighters have been one of the greatest Allied war assets, are now doing a remarkable job with the Coastal Command.

Since the start of the political upheavals in Italy, the Beaufighters and other Allied raiders had more targets to go for than formerly. The connection between the two developments, if any, is not clear but it coincides with reports that the Italians are withdrawing troops from France and that the remaining Sicilian garrison is being reinforced. Beaufighter sweeps are now carried out right in the vicinity of the French Riviera coast.

Because public attention is focused upon the dramatic fact that Allied ground troops landed in Sicily, the part played by the Allied air arm in the invasion has been somewhat overlooked. Much of it was played weeks before actual assult when the island airfields and communications were repeatedly blasted. But within four days of the debarkations six squadrons were operating on island airfields, while Spitfires from the desert air force were based on the southern extremity of the island within three hours of the ground troops' landing, while tractors were levelling and clearing fresh ground for the development of other flying fields.

Airfield construction groups have done a highly important job that doesn't often get into the news since it is less spectacular than actual fighting. Not only do they restore to use existing airfields plowed up by the enemy which vacated them but they make fresh ones from virgin sites.

Rebuilding of Airfields

In Sicily hundreds of men got to work with picks and shovels before heavy equipment—bulldozers, scrapers, rollers—were landed and functioning. They acquired harrows from the inhabitants, yoked these implements to Sicilian donkeys, and labored from dawn to dusk.

By such means facilities multiplied while the ones already made available were being used. In one case I know of, a landing ground was made by clearing a space in vineyards within 54 hours.

This aspect of the Allied high speed technical activity has been one of the factors which enabled the invasion to proceed at the rate it did before the Axis defense line was established across the northeast corner—a rate that completely upset the calculations of the defenders and led to the capture of more than three quarters of the island at a cost in casualties far below the losses budgeted for.

While the Allied Tactical Air Forces are increasing the scope of their activities in this way and ranging destructively over French positions immediately to the rear of Axis lines, the Allied strategic Air Force—instrument for carrying out the long-range policy in senses of both time and distance—is striking deeper and deeper behind the actual fighting zone. The deepest they struck yet from North African bases was Bologna on July 24 when American Flying Fortresses made the round trip of 1,500 miles to and from this big road and rail junction in northern Italy. The defenses they encountered both in the air and on the ground were described as "negligible"—an adjective used in connection with the first raid on Rome and most other Allied excursions over the Italian mainland and Sicily in these days and nights.

Planes Based on Malta

Sicily became target No. 1 in the Mediterranean region on June 7—more than a month before the actual invasion began. The airfields there were given priority, then ports, and, as a result of systematic attacks the main Axis air forces on the islands were obliged to fall back to a cluster of 13 airfields in the region of Gerbini. At the same time diversionary raids were carried out and sweeps in search of "opportunity" targets — meaning anything raiders happened to come across, such as trains, supply columns and troop concentrations.

It can now be divulged that the Allies had 500 fighters based on Malta alone when the invasion began and this fact permitted the landing craft to be given maximum protection.

The Allies have been helped in the Sicilian campaign by the fact that in the view of the Allied commanders either the Axis didn't use its air forces cleverly or just didn't have sufficient strength available. Anyway it attempted nothing significant to interfere with the big-scale pre-invasion preparations which Axis reconaissance units must have reported. The work proceeded very serenely, for instance, on four new airfields on Malta, where the downfall of Mussolini has caused particular satisfaction. In 1940 he boasted publicly that he would reduce this stronghold within three weeks.

Many months later he came within sight of doing so. But he failed. Now Mussolini is reduced and Malta-based forces are fighting aggressively to help bring about the reduction of Italy.

German and Italian air chiefs seen here have shown a lack of knowledge of higher air strategy. They have failed to conceive of air war as a separate campaign in its own element the way the Allies have done, waged on the broadest basis with squadrons switched rapidly from one task to another as needs have demanded.

The sheer lack of aircraft or dislocation of the supply line between factories and flying fields, due to Allied strategic bombing, is believed largely responsible for Axis inadequacy. Even so, it is felt that much more effective use could have been made of available enemy aircraft.

Meanwhile, the Allies have built up stronger and stronger concentrations of aircraft in the Mediterranean to carry out basic air policy of overwhelming the enemy's airpower just behind the combat zone and blasting his communications and supply distribution centers far behind.

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Roosevelt Peace Terms To Italy Listed by DNB

By the Associated Press

As the battle raged into its climactic phases, the German news agency DNB broadcast a Geneva dispatch to the Italian newspaper Il Popolo di Roma declaring that President Roosevelt had made a seven-point armistice proposal to Italy.

By Axis account, Mr. Roosevelt laid down the following terms:

1. The Italian Army and Navy are to cease all resistance.
2. Collaboration with Germany must cease at once.
3. Italian troops in Greece, Albania, France, and former Yugoslavia are to be withdrawn at once.
4. War materials must be handed over to the Allies undamaged.
5. A British-American-Soviet military government will be established in Italy until the end of operations.
6. The arrest of all war criminals.
7. Release of all Allied prisoners of war on Italian soil.

Aid for Invaders

LONDON, Aug. 3 (AP)—Premier Pietro Badoglio continued his silent defiance of the Allies' stern invasion warnings today as anti-Fascist forces inside Italy were reported gathering strength to assist the Allied armies when the defenses of the Italian mainland are finally breached.

That an Allied landing on the southern shores of Italy is not far distant was promised the Italian people yesterday by broadcasts from Radio Algiers, which coupled the names of Benito Mussolini and Marshal Badoglio as "those evil forces" responsible for the betrayal of Italy.

Evidence of the growing strength of the anti-Fascist, anti-Badoglio movement in Italy came from Madrid where talk of an impending "peace march" on Rome was reported in Italian quarters in the Spanish Capital.

The Madrid dispatches asserted that if Premier Badoglio stalls much longer, Italian Leftists may organize a people's march on the Italian Capital, Milan and other centers from all points in Italy. This was the strategy by which Benito Mussolini succeeded in grasping power for his Fascist Party on Oct. 30, 1922.

Drive in Full Swing

Regardless of the situation inside Italy, the prelude to Allied occupation of the peninsula was in full swing today, with the combined American, British, and Canadian armies launching the final push to drive Axis forces from the Sicilian northeastern triangle—an area no larger than Cap Bon, where the Germans and Italians met their final disaster in North Africa.

Premier Badoglio apparently was striving to maintain his government at all costs—telling the Italian people on one hand that he is doing everything in his power to obtain a fair peace while issuing veiled threats of continued defiance for consumption abroad on the other hand.

Reports from neutral countries expressed doubt, however, as to just how much Marshal Badoglio could count on Italian military forces if he attempted to resist an allied invasion.

Nowhere among the great masses of the Italian people, according to the best information obtainable here, is there any sign of bitterness toward the Allies, although hostility toward the Nazis is reported as almost universal. An indication of this was seen in the reply of Cardinal Nasalli-Rocca, Archbishop of Bologna, to a message of sympathy from the Pope, on the bombing of the city.

The Vatican radio, in a broadcast recorded by the British Ministry of Information, quoted the Cardinal as saying: "No bitterness should be felt at the fate of the air-raid victims." Bologna was raided by Flying Fortresses on July 25.

Authentic news from Italy diminished during the past 24 hours as the Italian Premier strove to tighten his controls over the populace, but the Swiss Radio reported from Rome that the more severe restrictions had been somewhat relaxed and that telephone service between towns and cities inside Italy would be resumed today. There was nothing to indicate, however, that censorship of news dispatches for transmission outside of Italy would be relaxed.

A special session of the British War Cabinet last night followed daylong conferences between the heads of the fighting services. Whether the meeting had anything to do with the Italian situation was not disclosed.

Canada on the Job

Meanwhile, in Ottawa, the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, declared in a broadcast last night that "it is possible that Italy will experience complete political and social collapse."

Mr. King declared that if Italy does not surrender unconditionally "the war will be carried by the Allied powers relentlessly from Sicily to Italy. Italy, from end to end, will become a battlefront of Axis and Allied forces."

Coincidentally, dispatches from Madrid reported the Spanish press has begun a campaign aimed to cut any ideological link between the Spanish Falangists and the Fascists and Nazis.

At the same time, Madrid reported that censorship has been reimposed on all Axis newspaper correspondents in Spain. They have been exempt since September, 1940, the dispatches said.

They Have Only to Turn to See History

Wide World

Mural Was Painted by a High School Boy

For 195 feet along the wall of the Timken Vocational High School Library in Canton, Ohio, stretches this mural depicting prominent scenes in American history, painted by Frank Marchione, who came from Italy to the United States only six years ago. He was granted two deferments by his draft board in order to complete his mural, which took two years in the doing, but expects to join the armed forces soon.

Few Germans Still Hope for Victory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 3—Since the fall of Mussolini in Italy, the state of official and public opinion in Germany can be summed up as follows, according to reliable information reaching neutral sources here:

First, Hitler and about half a dozen fanatics such as Heinrich Himmler and Dr. Robert Ley still believe in the possibility of a German victory.

Second, the military and the Junkers advocate the organization of a stubborn defense, but only to hold until a favorable moment for peace comes. They count on discord among the United Nations to bring favorable conditions for them.

Third, industrial, financial, and intellectual circles desire peace as soon as possible. "The sooner it comes, the more useless sacrifices can be avoided."

Fourth, the general population is weary of war. Losses on the Russian and African Fronts and the demoralization by air bombardments have made them even less capable of initiative than ever and so they will continue to follow Hitler for some time to come.

Peacemaker Role?

LONDON (AP)—The recent promotion of Konstantin von Neurath to the rank of "Obergruppenführer" or General Schutz Staffell or Elite Guard, known as the SS, was accepted by many Germans here as evidence that Herr von Neurath was being prepared for presentation as a representative of a conservative faction with which Allied governments might deal, although Allied leaders repeatedly have emphasized there would be no dealing with anyone bearing the Nazi taint, however faint.

Herr von Neurath was promoted to Party General rank along with 17 other diligent Nazi leaders. The promotions, which usually are announced with great ceremony on Party holidays, were announced in Berlin quite unexpectedly as the German Army lay idle on the Russian Front and the Ruhr Valley trembled under the aerial bombardment of British and United States planes. Tunisia had fallen only a few weeks before, bringing with it a profound sobering effect.

Part of Plan?

Die Zeitung, a German-language weekly published in London, pointed out recently that Herr von Neurath still retains his position as President of the Secret Cabinet Council—a position awarded him when he was removed as Foreign Minister—and noted that at the time of his recent promotion, German propagandists had referred obliquely to "tasks which might await him" in case Hitler, in a moment of crisis, should be forced to devote all his attention to military matters.

"This is very significant," die Zeitung said, "because it shows there is a plan to present von Neurath to the world and the German people as chief of an interim government in the moment of the collapse. Since at the same time he also has the high rank of the SS, it will be declared that von Neurath is the man to lead the SS over into the postwar period."

Germans here, who follow events in the Reich with the minute care and patience, estimate that the SS army has now grown to at least 500,000 men. It is believed that the SS is being expanded to impressive strength in order to cope with any internal difficulties growing out of increased Allied pressure on the "European Fortress." Heinrich Himmler, head of all German police, is said to be making preparations for every conceivable development in Germany, even to civil war.

Herr von Neurath was one of the few republican diplomats and Government officials of high rank who were carried over into the Nazi regime. Franz von Papen, the Nazi "fixer" and present Ambassador to Turkey, is another.

Wide Diplomatic Connections

Herr von Neurath has wide connections in diplomatic circles throughout Europe. After serving in various posts for Imperial Germany and later the Republic, including terms at Istanbul, Copenhagen, and Rome, he became Ambassador to Great Britain in 1930 and continued in that position for two years.

Called back to Germany, he became Minister of Foreign Affairs and continued in that post under Hitler until he was replaced by Joachim von Ribbentrop in 1938.

Herr von Neurath was one of the first non-Nazi ministers of Germany to accept membership in the Party after Hitler's assumption of power in 1933 and he was rewarded by Herr Himmler with the rank of Brigade Leader in the SS. His action was instrumental in bringing other recalcitrant republicans into the Government.

King of Italy Holds Aloof From Conflicts

Continued from Page 1

saluted, and shortly thereafter gave out to the press the following statement, dated somewhat euphemistically, "Zone of Operations:"

"Following my sentiments and the traditions of my house, I am returning among you as I did 25 years ago as the Supreme Chief of all the forces of land, sea, and air. I entrust command of the troops operating on all fronts to the Head of the Government, the Duce of Fascism, First Marshal of the Empire.

"Victor Emmanuel III."

Not a Martial King

This is martial language, and every Italian who read it knew that the King didn't mean it, for he is not a martial King. But what angered the average Italian—who at that time began to turn against the King more definitely than ever before—was that he did come out on his own balcony and wave the cheering Fascists off to war, and did permit the statement to be issued.

Before the declaration of war, only the well-informed realized that it was not the King who had kept Italy out of war nine months earlier when Germany attacked Poland. At that time the story had been widely circulated that the King prevented Mussolini from plunging in, whereas Mussolini actually was not yet ready, and in fact didn't want Germany to start a major conflagration. Most Persons believed that the King had kept them out of war and were correspondingly grateful. But now they said to those of us who were neutral observers:

"At least, the King might have stayed home and said nothing. He didn't have to make Mussolini's war his war, too." For them the King had given the acid test of his subservience to Fascism.

The key to the House of Savoy's position is the personal character of Victor Emmanuel III. It is generally known that he was a weak child, and that his father Umberto I, who was a martial and soldierly king in the full sense of the word, tried to strengthen him by great attention to horsemanship. It is less generally realized that Victor Emmanuel never yielded to the father's efforts to develop political acumen and a decisive mentality. The son recoiled from the stormy political life of his country.

Even at the start, a shadow was cast across his future by the very event which brought him to power—the assassination of his father in 1900. When World War I broke out in 1914, it is known that Victor Emmanuel was so overcome by the responsibility and shock of the event that he went through a severe personal breakdown, and for some months physicians and psychiatrists labored to restore his equilibrium. Later, he rallied and took an active part in encouraging his troops at the front.

After the war, however, social reform swept Italy and with the oncoming crisis, a powerful political chemicalization shook Italy and the forces of reaction began to arm themselves. This crisis left the King, as those who knew him have testified, quite simply dismayed and bewildered.

Let Politicians Decide

At one point, when the groups which were grooming Fascism wanted to wield the big stick against the Left Wing and the labor unions, the King stood with Premier Nitti against it. That was characteristic of him. He acted not out of any Left Wing bias, but because he felt social conflict was the Premier's business, and he wanted to keep out of it and let the politicians solve their own troubles as moderately as possible.

Mussolini's March on Rome, in an important sense, was a military coup d'etat designed to force the King into taking more decisive action and letting a strong-arm Fascist take over. The bulk of the Army leadership, which was reactionary, permitted the March on Rome with just this intention of forcing the King's hand.

The King's confused action in calling Mussolini to power in October, 1922, under pressure from the reactionary groups which prepared and supported Fascism, might conceivably have been redeemed later on. His real abdication from power and decision to work with Fascism as he would work with any other Government, came later. In January, 1923, he signed a royal decree permitting Mussolini for the first time to form a militia with loyalty not to the King, as theretofore, but to Mussolini alone. In July, 1923, he officially permitted Mussolini to abridge freedom of the press and in January, 1924, to crack down on freedom of association. Thenceforth he was perforce a Fascist King.

Had to Tell Everything

On one occasion thereafter, the King told a member of his family, "I go with Mussolini because whether he is right or not, he is lucky." On another occasion, he said to one of his court, "Be careful what you say to me because I must tell everything to Mussolini."

Most of his time was spent with his coin collection and the ceremonial of the court, except for the great occasions when the Concordat between the Vatican and Fascism was signed in 1929 and later when he became Emperor of Ethiopia. He has placed wreaths on the tombs of Mussolini's parents and kept the daily business of integrating royalty with the Fascist regime going.

He is a Roman Catholic King, and his relations with the Vatican have been of the most loyal. It is symbolic of these relations that in November, 1939, when he visited the present Pope at the Vatican, and when the Pope made a return visit to the Royal Palace, he sat on a central throne with the King and Queen of Italy, as tradition prescribes, sitting on either side with their thrones on a lower level.

As a revealing sidelight, the Royal Family learned German in order to carry on their Axis duties. The Japanese Ambassador at Rome once told a group of American correspondents that the Queen had insisted on speaking German to him at court, in spite of the fact that he told the Queen he could hardly speak a word of it and spoke other languages in which he knew the Queen was fluent.

The Royal Family

His daughter-in-law, Princess Maria José, sister of Leopold III of Belgium, has been the most active and popular member of the family, doing Red Cross and other humanitarian work to the limit of her time.

Her husband, Crown Prince Umberto, is a tall and handsome scion, but his political policies are in no way different from those of his father. He was in charge of the Army which attacked France "in the back" in June, 1940, he has signed orders with "Viva il Duce," and he associates almost exclusively with the conservative upper groups which have supported Fascism though they often disliked its more blatant phases.

Against this background, today's debate as to whether the King is Fascist or not Fascist takes on a different hue. The issue is whether, in serving Fascism, the King can or cannot excape blame for the agony which Fascism has inflicted on his country.

Whether by failing to protest, or at least to disassociate himself with Fascism, he classes himself with Fascism.

Whether by supinely becoming Emporer of Ethiopia and King of Albania he shares or does not share the odium which attaches to those titles. Whether political weakness can be said to exonerate him from being an accessory before the Fascist fact.

The only group which Victor Emmanuel III could be expected to oppose decisively, with all his force, would be a group of republicans, aiming to overthrow the Monarchy. As I was told by one who knew him, just before I left Rome half way through the war, "The King is a weary, old man today, and his only thought is to preserve the House of Savoy." It is his tragedy, and that of his house, that his 21-year alliance with Fascism has turned a large section of Italy against the monarchy. The only groups which continue to support it actively in Italy today are those conservative groups which have found refuge against the Left for two long decades in Fascism.

Use of Force For Peace If Needed Urged

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 3 (AP)—A Democrat and a Republican from the United States Congress, stating their aim as that of lifting postwar foreign policy above partisan controversy, are agreed that nations cannot blunder into, but must plan for peace.

Senator Harold H. Burton (R), of Ohio, and Representative Robert Ramspeck (D), of Georgia, one of eight bipartisan teams touring the country this summer with a common purpose, spoke last night at a meeting sponsored by the Indiana Committee for Victory.

"Nations can blunder into war but they can't blunder into peace," Senator Burton declared. "Peace must be planned for and built, such work as that must be done now, while we are working together both as a nation and as a group of allied nations." He added:

"The day after the armistice we must be carrying out the things we already had planned to do. We must not be groping in confusion."

He said that after establishing a police force to enforce all treaties, "the United States must set up a postwar program that will rehabilitate all nations conquered and occupied."

Mr. Ramspeck asserted "all nations must be given a clear picture of what the United Nations intend to do after the war to get their confidence and co-operation."

Defining the principal of war and peace as "the same as that of having a fire department and a police department," he said:

"I don't know and you don't either what will be the results of our peace effort, but we have tried staying out. We have tried disarmament, we have tried pacifism. The fact is that wherever law, order and civilization flourish, force is behind them. We must join with like-minded people and use force if need be for peace."

India Units Ready To Join Invasion

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Aug. 3 (AP)—When the Allies attack the European mainland, troops of India will be among the invading forces, says Josseleyn Hennessy, former British newspaperman now a public relations representative of the Indian Government.

India not only will be ready to participate, he predicted, but its willingness will be an important factor—since its large volunteer army will help greatly to meet "the enormous demand for men for the continental invasion."

He spoke last night on a tour of the nation.

General Drafting of Fathers By Oct. 1 Ordered by McNutt

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3—The Army and Navy will start general drafting of 18 to 37 year old pre-Pearl Harbor fathers beginning Oct. 1.

Instructions were telegraphed to local draft boards from Selective Service headquarters yesterday to start immediate reclassification of fathers in preparation for calling them to service.

Finally settling the question whether fathers will be drafted, War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt announced today, "We have reached the point at which we cannot supply the men needed by the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard and keep war production adequately manned except by removing the bars to the induction of fathers." The military forces have asked for a total of 10,800,000 men by the end of 1943.

Fathers will be called without regard to the number or ages of their children, except where hardship would result.

In justification for the new policy that will mean the breaking up of families, Mr. McNutt pointed out that the United States is the one nation in the world that has recognized dependency as grounds for deferment from military service.

Generous to Families

Also he pointed out the United States has been more generous than any other nation in monetary allowances to families whose bread-winner has been taken by the armed forces. Under the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942 a wife gets $50 a month; wife and child, $62, and an additional $10 monthly for each additional child. War and Navy Department recommendations for increase in these allowances are pending before Congress.

Only fathers sure of being left at home are "key men" in agriculture and essential industry. Others may be deferred when their local draft board decides that their going would subject their families to extreme hardship and privation.

Three categories of fathers are already being inducted: (1) those engaged in activities or occupations on the War Manpower Commission's nondeferrable list; (2) farm workers who, without permission of their local draft boards, leave essential farm pusuits for which they have been deferred; and (3) fathers whose children were born on or after Sept. 15, 1942.

Pool of 6,559,000 Available

Whether a man is called by the draft after Oct. 1 will depend not on what size family he is supporting, but whether his employer has filed a deferment claim for him as an essential worker.

Reclassification of fathers will give the military services a new pool of approximately 6,559,000 men to draw on, though Mr. McNutt made it clear that fathers will be called only in such numbers as are necessary to supplement the supply of available single men and married men without children.

The reservoir of single men and married men without children is admittedly running low. It is composed chiefly of men who become 18 each month and men whose change of status has made them available for military service for one reason or another.

Military inductions are not as heavy now as they were at the peak last winter, but about 300,000 men are still needed each month to fill Army and Navy quotas. The group that becomes 18 each month furnishes only about 50,000 of these.

McNutt Outlines Needs

In the new instructions sent out from headquarters local boards were instructed to comb the ranks of men who previously had been deferred because of physical defects and to sift out registrants who may now be qualified for duty. They were told to obtain all other available manpower before ordering fathers to report for induction.

Anticipating opposition to the draft of fathers which will probably have crystalized when Congress returns Sept. 14, Mr. McNutt explained today: "We have delayed calling fathers for military service as long as has been possible. We have worked with the armed forces to lower physical standards and permit larger recruitment from other classes of registrants. We have urged women and men not qualified for military service to substitute for single men in every possible place in essential industry.

"We continue that plea for on the response will depend, in large measure, how many fathers must be called to military service."

When the question of drafting fathers first came up last winter, bills were introduced in both the Senate and House to prevent it until all single men and childless married men had been taken. They also provided that men with one child should be taken before one with two, and so forth. The McNutt order does not distinguish between sizes of families, though larger families would get a larger Government allowance and might be cause for deferment through the "hardship" clause.

Allied Pressure on Italy Expected to Force Surrender

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3—With the full approval and support of President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull, the Anglo-American Allied High Command is exerting the last ounce of propaganda pressure and warning to force Italy into unconditional surrender.

It is expected here that this surrender—at least of the portion of Italy remaining outside the German front lines—will not be long delayed. Reports of renewed and clamorous demonstrations inside Italy following intensified threats of Allied mass bombings and invasion are received with high satisfaction here.

Simultaneously, however, diplomatic officials find themselves face to face today with the possibility that the Axis crackup and collapse in Europe may be advancing faster than high policy makers have anticipated; in short, that Hungary or Rumania as well as Italy may secede from the Nazi alliance before there is any Allied force—any AMGOT organization or approved political regime—in their midst to take over.

Criticism Noted

Washington has noted British and Russian criticism of American refusal to recognize the French Committee of National Liberation at Algiers—the only force extant capable of representing France at this hour. It has noted other indications that the Russians and some British officials would like to see the ideological as well as the military offensive against the Axis receive greater attention.

But in the face of this, Secretary Hull is sticking to his guns and advising all questioners to give the military commanders full control of operations against Italy and the Axis. Washington has refused to recognize the French Liberation Committee, and Secretary Hull declares that the United States has as yet reached no conclusion regarding the Kremlin-backed German National Committee founded in Moscow by German exiles.

There has been no visible effort here as yet to prepare or encourage the formation of liberal and democratic "regimes in exile" capable of assuming control in any of the Axis satellites should their Nazified governments collapse. There has been little official encouragement of Italian liberal or labor groups within or without Italy, beyond the denunciation of the Fascist hierarchy, and Fascist tools and ringleaders.

Results Obtained

The fact is, that Secretary Hull believes that the policy followed with respect to Vichy France, and later in French North Africa was correct and produced effective results; that had the Americans chosen Gen. Charles de Gaulle instead of Gen. Giraud and Admiral Darland to issue a "cease firing" order to French North African commanders, those commanders might have fought on for weeks.

As for the matter of conducting a propaganda offensive via the formation of exile national committees or the recognition of national committees in being such as the French Liberation Committee, the State Department, it is held, believes it morally and intellectually dishonest to foist any government of any sort, however transient, on a liberated people before domestic popular elections have decided the issue.

Be that as it may, it is being pointed out by capable diplomatic observers here that the potent and hardly-realized impact of mass air raids against Italy and the Balkans, plus the realization among Axis partners that their time is short, may produce unexpected disruptions in that part of Europe on which the Allied High Command has not counted.

Meanwhile the military and propaganda offensive conducted under the aegis of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower appears close to producing its full results—unconditional surrender—although the possibility is foreseen here that the Italian people in their insistent demands for peace may have to force the constitution of a new Italian regime to make that surrender.

N. Y. Episcopal Society To Merge N. J. Homes

New York, Aug. 3 (AP)—The century-old New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society announced July 31 it has merged Edgewater Creche, former babies' convalescent home, in Englewood, N. J., and Rethmore Home, children's holiday house in Tenafly, N. J.

The old Rethmore Home will be sold, the Society said, and babies heretofore kept there will be sent to Schermerhorn House, the Society's convalescent home at Milford, Conn.

Armistice Not a Bar To Full Surrender

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 3

The word "armistice" cropping up in stories about the shifting Italian situation, does not imply any change of Allied attitude on unconditional surrender of the Axis.

An armistice, military men pointed out today, is merely a temporary cessation of hostilities to arrive at a more permanent end of the fighting. There must be an armistice first so the enemy commander has time to say he will surrender.

And furthermore, there are conditions even in an unconditional surrender. The conditions simply are imposed by the victor and any good thing the defeated power gets out of it comes as a bounty.

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The Home Forum

Answered Prayer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LIKE MANY of us today, the disciples of Jesus wanted to know how to pray so that their prayers would be answered. People have always prayed in some manner, but being more or less ignorant of the purpose and power of prayer, they have many times been disappointed at receiving no answer to their petitions. It is significant that Jesus gave his disciples a definite prayer, which has since been called the Lord's Prayer. Matthew gives one version of it (chapter 6) in his account of the Sermon on the Mount.

The Master instructed his disciples as to the manner of prayer, giving also an outline as to the order of their asking. He taught them first to address the Supreme Being as "our Father," thus including others as well as themselves as the children of God. They were to express reverence or respect for His name or character. They were to pray for His kingdom to come on earth as it is in heaven, all this before asking anything for themselves. Then came the petition for daily bread, and the request that their debts to God be forgiven to the extent that they themselves forgave those indebted to them; followed by the request that they be kept from temptation and delivered from evil. The prayer, as we have it today, concludes with the final affirmation of praise —the honor, glory, and power which are forever God's.

* * *

Christ Jesus not only gave them this definitely worded prayer, but also reminded them of some things which they should not do. They were not to be "as the hypocrites are," standing in public places to be heard of men. They should not use "vain repetitions, as the heathen do." He warned them that their sins would not be forgiven of the Father unless they forgave those who trespassed against them.

The poet, James Montgomery, touches the unction of prayer when he writes (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 284):

Prayer is the heart's sincere desire,
Uttered or unexpressed;
The motion of a hidden fire
That trembles in the breast.

Let anyone with a sincere desire utter the words, **"Our Father which art in heaven."** Let him meditate upon their meaning. He will begin to be lifted out of a sense of material bondage by the simple acknowledgment of such a Father for himself and all men. Let him truly desire that God's goodness, mercy, wisdom, and justice be hallowed by all. Will he not begin at once to emulate those qualities? Will he not begin to see more Godlikeness in his fellows? Let him pray understandingly, **"Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done,"** endeavoring to let Love's reign and rule in his own life illustrate the sincerity of his prayer, and he need not be surprised to find heaven all around him; for greater harmony and happiness are the natural answers to such prayer.

* * *

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, its author, devotes an entire chapter to the subject of prayer. She presents a concept of prayer which seems revolutionary to the thought accustomed to regard prayer as a ritualistic petition to a far-off God. In this deeply inspired chapter she writes (p. 16), **"Only as we rise above all material sensuousness and sin, can we reach the heaven-born aspiration and spiritual consciousness, which is indicated in the Lord's Prayer and which instantaneously heals the sick."**

As we pray, **"Give us this day our daily bread,"** let us ponder what this God-given bread really means. In the chapter cited above is given this Christianly scientific sense of the petition (p. 17): **"Give us grace for to-day; feed the famished affections."** In the light of this spiritual interpretation one can realize that the true bread of God is grace—"grace for to-day." It is the heavenly bread of Love. It is all we need. It feeds us, satisfies our affections, refreshes our hearts. By this divine grace we are protected from temptation, our sins are canceled, and our diseases are healed. In humility and gratitude we acknowledge, **"For Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever,"** the correlative of which is given in Science and Health (p. 17) as, **"For God is infinite, all-power, all Life, Truth, Love, over all, and All."**

* * *

In the scientific approach to prayer is found the way to pray with confident expectancy. In proportion to their devotion will those who pray thus reach the goal of their desire for spiritual understanding, thereby finding the answer to their prayers. This not only will bless the one who prays, but will impel him, as it did Jesus, to hear and heed the call to service for his fellowman. On page 15 of Science and Health we read, **"The Master's injunction is, that we pray in secret and let our lives attest our sincerity."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A GOTHIC CAPITAL FROM THE CATHEDRAL OF REIMS, FRANCE

TO THE SPACIOUS GRANDEUR of a Gothic cathedral, the architect and sculptor, the glazier and wood-carver generously contributed their talents. They worked lovingly upon their respective jobs. They illustrated scripture, made ornamental details. Finally the great edifice emerged from a complex and logical plan. The magnitude and intricacy of the whole was overwhelming, yet each small part was carefully designed and executed.

The Gothic decorators abandoned the stylizations and conventions of their forebears. They showed a frank enthusiasm for nature. They tried to make their carving resemble natural forms, undercutting the stone to gain a rounded effect with the help of shadow. The capital, a structural architectural member, lost its functional appearance as it was covered with flowery, leafy motives, intertwined sometimes with animals. But what was lost in functional design was gained in the youthful, exuberant effect. The craftsman expressed an interest in nature. He was anticipating the Renaissance as he abandoned the solemn aloofness and abstraction of the Romanesque.

Professor Charles Rufus Morey writes: "At each place where these [architectural] units of support begin there is a burst of natural ornament, the leaf capitals at the summit of the piers, and the leafy border that marks the opening of the gallery, providing an accent of vitality at points of strain."

When the late Greek architects favored the flowering motifs of the Corinthian capital, it seemed a relaxation of discipline, and a lapse from the logic of Hellenic design. But Gothic builders permitted the imagination to soar, encouraged the living quality as a counterpart and foil to the subtle expression of other-worldliness.

DOROTHY ADLOW

La Prière exaucée

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

AINSI QUE beaucoup d'entre nous aujourd'hui, les disciples de Jésus désiraient savoir comment il faut prier pour que Dieu vous exauce. De tout temps, les hommes ont prié, soit d'une façon soit d'une autre; mais parce qu'ils ignoraient plus ou moins le but et le pouvoir de la prière, ils ont souvent été déçus en voyant que leurs requêtes demeuraient sans réponse. Fait significatif, Jésus donna aux disciples une prière remarquable, que par la suite on appela l'oraison dominicale. Matthieu nous en a conservé une version dans le Sermon sur la montagne, au chapitre six de son Évangile.

A ses disciples, le Maître enseigna comment il faut prier; le modèle qu'il leur donna indique aussi l'ordre le plus normal, ce qui doit avoir la première place. Tout d'abord, en s'adressant à l'Être suprême, ils diraient "notre Père," car tous sont enfants de Dieu personne n'est exclu de cette famille universelle. Ils exprimeraient pour Son saint nom ou caractère le respect le plus profond. Ils prieraient pour que Son règne vienne sur la terre comme au ciel — tout cela avant de demander quoi que ce soit pour eux-mêmes. Puis c'est la requête du pain quotidien, et celle qui a trait aux offenses, priant Dieu de pardonner dans la mesure où le disciple pardonne à ceux qui l'ont offensé; enfin l'on demande d'être préservé de la tentation et délivré du mal. Dans la version usuelle, la prière se termine par une affirmation de louange — le règne, la puissance et la gloire appartiennent éternellement à Dieu.

* * *

Le Christ Jésus non seulement donna cette prière positive, mais mit en garde contre certaines choses qu'il faut éviter. Nous ne devons pas, "comme les hypocrites," prier avec ostentation, pour que les hommes nous entendent. Nous devons éviter "les vaines redites" qu'emploient "les païens." Jésus nous prévient que le Père ne pardonnera pas nos péchés si nous ne pardonnons point aux hommes leurs offenses.

Le poète James Montgomery nous fait sentir l'onction de la prière lorsqu'il écrit (Hymnaire de la Science Chrétienne, Nº 284):

La prière est l'élan du cœur,
Son plus profond désir;
Souvent muette en son ardeur,
Elle est vibrante en nous.

Qu'en toute sincérité, du plus profond de son cœur, celui qui cherche le bien s'écrie: "Notre Père qui es aux cieux"! Qu'il médite le sens de ces paroles. Reconnaître simplement que lui-même et tous les hommes ont un Père divin, cela l'élèvera jusque dans des régions où tombent les chaînes du matérialisme. Qu'il désire vraiment que tous honorent la bonté, la miséricorde, la sagesse et la justice de Dieu. Ne commencera-t-il pas dès lors à faire preuve de ces qualités? Ne verra-t-il pas chez ses semblables un plus clair reflet de la nature divine? Qu'il prie avec compréhension, disant: "Que ton règne vienne; que ta volonté soit faite sur la terre comme au ciel;" alors, prouvant la sincérité de sa prière, s'il s'efforce de laisser paraître dans sa propre vie le règne et la loi de l'Amour, il constatera sans en être surpris que le ciel est proche, l'entourant de toute part; en effet, ce genre de prière a pour réponse naturelle une harmonie et un bonheur plus grands.

* * *

Dans le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures*, Mary Baker Eddy parle beaucoup de la prière et consacre à ce sujet un chapitre entier. Le concept qu'elle expose peut sembler révolutionnaire à ceux qui l'ont tenue jusqu'à présent pour une requête rituelle, adressée à un Dieu lointain. Dans ce chapitre où l'on sent une profonde inspiration, l'auteur écrit (p. 16): "Ce n'est que dans la mesure où nous nous élevons au-dessus de tout ce qui a rapport aux sens matériels et de tout péché, que nous pouvons atteindre l'aspiration céleste et la conscience spirituelle qui sont indiquées dans l'oraison dominicale, et qui guérissent instantanément les malades."

Quand nous prions: "Donne-nous aujourd'hui notre pain quotidien" — pensons à ce que représente vraiment ce pain que Dieu nous donne. Au chapitre précité, nous trouvons le sens chrétiennement scientifique de la requête, que l'auteur rend en ces termes (p. 17): *"Donne-nous Ta grâce pour aujourd'hui; rassasie les affections affamées."* A la lumière de cette interprétation spirituelle, nous pouvons comprendre que le vrai pain de Dieu c'est la grâce "pour aujourd'hui." C'est le céleste pain de l'Amour, suppléant à tous nos besoins. Il nous sustente, il satisfait notre désir d'affection, il réjouit notre cœur. Cette grâce divine nous protège contre les tentations, elle efface nos péchés, elle guérit nos maladies. Dans une pensée de gratitude et d'humilité, nous reconnaissons que "c'est à Toi qu'appartiennent, dans tous les siècles, le règne, la puissance et la gloire" — déclaration expliquée comme suit dans *Science et Santé* (p. 17): *"Car Dieu est infini, tout pouvoir, tout Vie, Vérité, Amour, au-dessus de tout, et Tout."*

* * *

Si l'on adopte un point de vue scientifique, on arrive à prier avec confiance, en s'attendant au bien. Ceux qui prient ainsi, avec une piété sincère, arriveront au but désiré — à la compréhension spirituelle — et leurs vœux seront exaucés. Non seulement ils auront en partage les bénédictions divines, mais ils seront poussés à suivre l'exemple de Jésus; obéissant au même appel, ils désireront eux aussi servir l'humanité. A la page 15 de *Science et Santé*, nous lisons ceci: "Le commandement de notre Maître est, que nous priions dans le secret et que notre vie atteste notre sincérité."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Curtain of the Dark

This is the hour when the dusk achieves
A momentary silver, the fields lie
Sunless, and shadow is upon the leaves.
This is the hour when against the sky
The signature of day is writ in air
And in a scroll of crimson, vale and glen
Turn into marble and we suddenly share
With them the meaning of what dusks have
been.

Something of all the evenings that have passed
Is still distilled, a sweetness lingers yet
In loam and crumbling arbor and must last,
Being forever deathless. Dusk has set
Its signet on these things and left the mark
Of stars upon the curtain of the dark.

HAROLD VINAL

From My Library Walls

ON MY LIBRARY WALL hangs a copy of a portrait of Julia Ward Howe, which was presented to me by Mrs. Howe's accomplished daughter, Maud Howe Elliott, herself the author of many successful books. The picture is known as the "Battle Hymn Portrait," and was painted by John Elliott, Mrs. Howe's son-in-law. It portrays the famous author as the artist visualized her physical appearance at the time her wonderful poem was written. It shows a young woman with the same serious and appealing face which those of us who knew Julia Ward Howe, toward the close of her life, could easily recognize. The costume, in the style of the 1860's, seems in perfect keeping with the face. The flowing taffeta hood, thrown over her smooth dark hair and tied under the chin, makes a perfect background. The only touch which seems a concession to the feminine fashion of the period is found in the rather stiff black kid gloves which encase the hands holding a manuscript. The eyes are partly downcast, looking into the distance out of which she drew her inspiration for her great contribution to the patriotic fervor of her countrymen.

* * *

This portrait today recalls a moment in my life which I shall always remember. At Julia Ward Howe's eighty-sixth birthday party, I heard her recite the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" with a fervor which was nothing less than martial. I had come to know Mrs. Howe intimately through my membership in the Boston Authors' Club, the organization of which was largely due to her strenuous efforts. She felt that the literary reputation of Boston, which had been established by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, James Russell Lowell, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Francis Parkman, Nathaniel Hawthorne, and John Greenleaf Whittier, and nobly maintained by such worthy successors as Oliver Wendell Holmes, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Edward Everett Hale, John Fiske, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Louise Chandler Moulton, and herself, was definitely on the wane, and she was determined to reinforce the surviving members of what she considered the Old Guard by adding younger Boston writers. To these she gave every possible encouragement and inspiration.

The birthday party, to which I refer, was arranged by the Boston Authors' Club as a festival suggested by the Welsh Eisteddfod. To this each member of the club brought four lines of verse in honor of its still active president — "poetical four-leaf clovers," as Mrs. Howe called them.

* * *

Several years later, while taking tea with her in her Beacon Street home, the subject of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" entered into our conversation. Hesitatingly, I asked her where she found the inspiration for it.

"It was truly an inspiration," she replied. "It was written almost as in a dream—"

* * *

It seems that, in the late summer of 1861, Mrs. Howe had gone to Washington with the Massachusetts war-Governor Andrew and his wife and the Reverend and Mrs. James Freeman Clarke. The young girl felt the urge to do her bit for the soldiers, but just where that service could be rendered proved difficult to discover. One day, while out walking, she and Dr. Clarke heard a company of passing soldiers singing "John Brown's Body."

"What a pity," Dr. Clarke remarked, "that such stirring music should not be associated with more fitting words!"

* * *

When she retired that night, Mrs. Howe was not conscious that this remark had made any specially deep impression; but, just before daybreak, she suddenly awoke, chanting to herself: "Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord." Then, lying perfectly still, she seemed to hear the rhythm of marching feet, and one by one the lines fell into place. Impulsively she sprang out of bed, wrote the words down on a sheet of paper which she always kept beside her, and went back to sleep.

"When I next awoke," she continued the narrative, "I thought I had dreamed it. Not a single word remained in my memory—but, there on that sheet of paper, were the lines scrawled out by my sleepy fingers."

* * *

As I look at the "Battle Hymn Portrait," I find my mind turning back to another thrilling moment with which the poem is associated. Right after the Armistice in World War I, I found myself in London, after completing my war work in France, Belgium, and Germany. There was a tremendous difference in the way the people of the different countries were expressing the effect of the aftermath of war conditions. It was notable that the British recognized how America had met its obligations, and they made a point of putting their recognition on record.

* * *

As one tangible expression of this, memorial exercises were arranged in Westminster Abbey in honor of the American soldiers and sailors who had fallen in the war. I made a point of attending, as a personal tribute to my own fallen heroes, but with little expectation of witnessing other than the usual drab ceremonies associated with such occations. To my surprise, the memorial proved to be the most impressive expression of tribute I have ever witnessed, the climax being reached in the passion of patriotism which blazed forth when the assembled multitude joined in singing the "Battle Hymn of the Republic." The occasion, the setting, the atmosphere, all combined to create a moment too inspiring to be repeated twice in a lifetime. And, by the same token, I find it difficult not to recognize in the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" our real national anthem.

WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT

Evolution of a Famous Name

WE DO NOT know the exact year in which the great humanist was born. It may have been 1466, but then again it may have been 1456 or 1467. . . .

About his father, too, there are only a few details. His name apparently had been Roger Gerard, and so his little . . . boy became known as Gerrit Gerritszoon, or Gerard, the son of Gerard. When he went into the writing business he was obliged, according to the custom of his time, to Latinize his name. He then indulged in fabricating one of those philological puzzles which were so popular among the men of learning of the Renaissance. He associated his Dutch name Gerrit with the verb *geeren* or *begeeren*, which means to desire. In Latin, "to desire" was *desiderare* and in Greek it was *eraomai*. The rest was simple. Out of *desiderare* and *eraomai* he distilled the strange concoction of Desiderius Erasmus. On official occasions he added the name of the town in which he had seen the light of day and in the end, when he became quite famous, he became known simply as Erasmus Rotterodamus, or Roterodamus with only one t, although Rotterdam had got its name from the river Rotte with two t's.—From "Van Loon's Lives," by HENDRIK WILLEM VAN LOON. (New York: Simon and Schuster.)

The Ideal Gentleman of France

THE MOST SPECTACULAR achievement of the seventeenth century was Louis XIV and the Grand Monarchy in France. It gave France and all Europe an example of security and settled order. It took the achievement of one great king, Henry IV, and the gifted minister of his successor, the Cardinal Richelieu, to make the throne the radiating centre from which life diffused itself to the remotest province. Royalty, the nobility, the clergy, the third estate, each now in its place like greater and lesser planets, revolved each in its orbit around the central king: The Sun King, *Le Roi Soleil*. The cultivation of manners now became the pastime of the gentleman —manners, the outer symbol, the etiquette, the label, of the disciplined mind and soul within; the king the great exemplar of true decorum, the subject in his rank, noble or bourgeois, the receiver of his bounty.

Perhaps never before in the history of the world were good manners so diligently cultivated as a liturgy of social life, unless it was in the early days of the Roman Empire, when peace and leisure and luxury created a society adorned by the gentlemanly verses of the gentleman poet, Horace. The French found a name for this ideal of the gentleman —there is no English equivalent—*honnêteté*. A refined society, with manners as a social lubricant to remove all friction in social intercourse. Sweetness and light in mind and manners, as elaborate as the costumes and cultivated with the same fine art. Human nature is not human, now, unless it has been subject to genial and decorous discipline, so ingrained that it has usurped the place of spontaneous nature and looks like spontaneity itself. Nature gives place to art, until art and nature in this refined region look like one. The manners of the time have the convincingness of the formal gardens of Versailles. There must be no shocks, no disagreeable surprises, no disharmony. Perhaps the ideal gentleman, *honnête homme*, of the age has never better been defined than by one of the most successful of the thoughtful courtiers of the age, La Rochefoucauld: the gentleman is one *qui ne se pique de rien*. He is one who never allows himself to be disturbed over anything. . . .

It was an age when the drama, which before had been as popular in France as it had in England, was now taken under the court patronage and made the diversion and edification of royalty and the court. Louis XIV, as the great Cardinal before him, favored the theatre and extended his aid to all worthy dramatists. A gentleman's day was never complete until he had seen and commented on the new play. The theatre now took its place as one of the chief means of social discipline in good manners, an instrument that mixed the useful with the sweet, a school of decorum.—From "Ibsen to Odets, a Treasury of the Theatre," edited by BUCK, GASSNER, AND ALBERSON. (NEW YORK: SIMON and Schuster.)

So Many Great Painters

ONE SHOULD VISUALIZE well the Paris of the sixties. Perhaps not since the golden days of the Venetian school, when Giorgione and Titian and Tintoretto (and an obscure student to be known later as El Greco) were within call of one another, had a single city harboured so many great painters. There were, in addition to that incomparable student group, the two youthful innovators, stirred by the call to realism but taking the first timid steps into the region beyond realism, Manet and Whistler. There was the decorator Puvis de Chavannes. There was the master of realism himself, Courbet. More remarkable and sometimes forgotten, there were still living the master of the French classicists, Ingres, and the master of the romanticists, Delacroix, and those three true independents of the mid-century, Corot, Millet, and Daumier. In a slightly lower range (and suburban) were Daubigny, Dupré, and Diaz.

Side by side with the leaders of the elder revolutions, side by side with the creative innovators, a third group painted in Paris: the conservatives, the academics, the safe and obedient painters, the upholders of sanity in art. Their names tend to escape later generations, but in the early eighteen-sixties Couture and Fromentin, Bouguereau and Cabanel, Meissonier and Tryon, were the winners of honours and the overwhelming favourites of critics and public. They form the solid phalanx of orthodoxy against which the revolutionaries shatter themselves; until one day, no one knows how, a rebel pierces the front, establishes a new centre for a new orthodoxy, and in turn shapes a new phalanx.—From "The Story of Modern Art," by SHELDON CHENEY. (New York: Viking.)

What other such gift!

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SCIENCE AND HEALTH
with Key to the Scriptures
by Mary Baker Eddy

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1943

Air War Over Three Fronts: RAF Accents Cascading Speed Bombing

Face of Battle in Skies Changes With Localities

Planes raiding Continent from Britain come nearest to fulfilling visionaries' hopes of victory through air power—Whittling-down activity goes on in East, with blending of two extremes in South.

The Allied air offensive is intensifying. The "second front of the skies," predicted by observers during recent weeks, has become an actuality. Hamburg — shattered by the greatest weight of bombs ever dropped upon a single city—provides a trial case for the theory that a city can be completely reduced from the air.

How the air offensive has been stepped up, both in bombing total and saturation, is analyzed by an aviation correspondent. He also contrasts the different types of air war in progress on the different fronts.

By Daedalus
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The face of the air war changes according to each of the three fronts on which it is being waged.

The planes that are setting out from Great Britain today come nearest in their performance to fulfilling the demands of the visionaries of air power. In their present intensified bombing missions against Germany's industrial and communication centers they are, so to speak, on their own. On a steadily widening scale they are testing whether "victory through air power" is possible.

In the East, the two contesting air arms are at present fully engaged in tactical assignments. A 50-mile belt on either side of the front is the zone of their main activity. Their prime objectives are to whittle down the opposing air force and to support their own ground forces. From Lake Ladoga to Novorossisk, the air squadrons play the role of a weapon strictly co-ordinated to the efforts of infantry, artillery, and tank units.

Blending in South

It is different again on the southern front. There at the moment we encounter a blending of the two extremes. In North Africa and Sicily, Allied planes are being sent on independent, long-range missions and are called upon as well to participate in the ground battle.

The methods of tactical—short-range—air assaults were first applied in World War I. They have been improved greatly since then, but their development in no way can compare to the whirlwind progress that strategical bombing experienced during the past 18 months.

The RAF, to which much of the credit for improvement of this method is due, introduced "speed bombing" at the raid on Lübeck in March, 1942, when 300 tons of bombs were dropped in 2½ hours. The total weight of bombs in the Lübeck raid was a good deal below the maximum bomb load dropped by the Luftwaffe on London—500 tons on May 10, 1941, but the rate of two tons a minute was far superior to any previous German achievement. Less than two months later, at their first 1,000-bomber raids on Cologne in the night of May 31-June 1, 1942, the rate was increased to 16.7 tons a minute. Altogether, 1,500 tons were dropped in 90 minutes.

Rate Rises Steadily

But the bomber command of the RAF still was far from satisfied. The following figures show how the rate has steadily risen since June, 1942, and how simultaneously, the total weight of bombs dropped has been increased.

St. Nazaire (Feb. 28, 1943) 1,000 tons at 22 tons a minute.

Essen(April 30, 1943) 1,000 tons at 25 tons a minute.

Duisburg (May 12, 1943) 1,350 tons at 30 tons a minute.

Dortmund (May 30, 1943) 2,000 tons at 34 tons a minute.

Hamburg (July 24, 1943) 2,500 tons at 46 tons a minute.

Hamburg (July 27, 1943) 2,300 tons at 51 tons a minute.

Between last May and July, the bombing speed has grown by 60 per cent. It is no exaggeration, therefore, to speak, as a radio commentator did, of "concentrated cascading."

Comprehensive Planning

Raids of this kind demand the utmost in planning. But the preparatory staff work is worthwhile, for as the British Air Ministry stated recently: "Every cut in the bombing period means greater destruction and greater safety for the men and aircraft." While the dropping of 1,500 tons of bombs on Cologne in 1942 had to be paid for with 47 planes, the 2,300 tons unleashed on Hamburg on July 27 cost only 12 bombers.

In the July raids on Hamburg, the RAF alone dropped within four nights 6,800 tons of bombs on that City, or almost as much as the Luftwaffe dropped on London in 90 nights.

It is as good as certain that Hamburg is "out" for the duration. German sources admit that the City has ceased to exist as an "orderly community." General evacuation was ordered on July 29 and it proceeded at such a speed and amid such confusion that 5,000 Danish workers employed in Hamburg factories were allowed to go home without even having their passports controlled.

The devastation of Hamburg is patent. In order fully to know the results of the devastation, however, we shall have to wait some time. Experts estimate that about 50 per cent of German facilities for U-boat building were located in Hamburg. Their destruction is bound to tell in a few months. So is the destruction of Hamburg's various metal works, its rubber factory, and its large oil refinery.

But, apart from the loss of shipyards, which indeed may prove embarrassing to Admiral Karl Dönitz, the total of Hamburg's industry is but a fraction of Germany's total potential. Unless raids on this scale are made in quick succession against at least 10 or 15 of the Reich's vital spots, the chances are that the Nazis will manage to mend the damage.

It is, of course, questionable whether the people in the bombed areas will go on playing the Government's game. From all we know, we can assume that the bombing of Rome was instrumental in Mussolini's rapid fall. By the same token, the blitz raid against Ploesti has caused mass flights not only among Rumanian workers there, but also among workers of the remote Hungarian oil wells of Csepel. And some rumors have been heard telling of peace demonstrations in Hamburg.

Repetition Vital

It really seems as if "concentrated cascades" were the kind of assault which no people can "take" for any prolonged period. Yet if this is true, the success depends more than ever on the attacker's ability to repeat the raids in short intervals against widely dispersed targets.

The last conclusive evidence that independent air power can break a country's industry and resistance is therefore still lacking. But, bearing Rome, Ploesti, and Hamburg in thought, the feat appears more practicable than ever before.

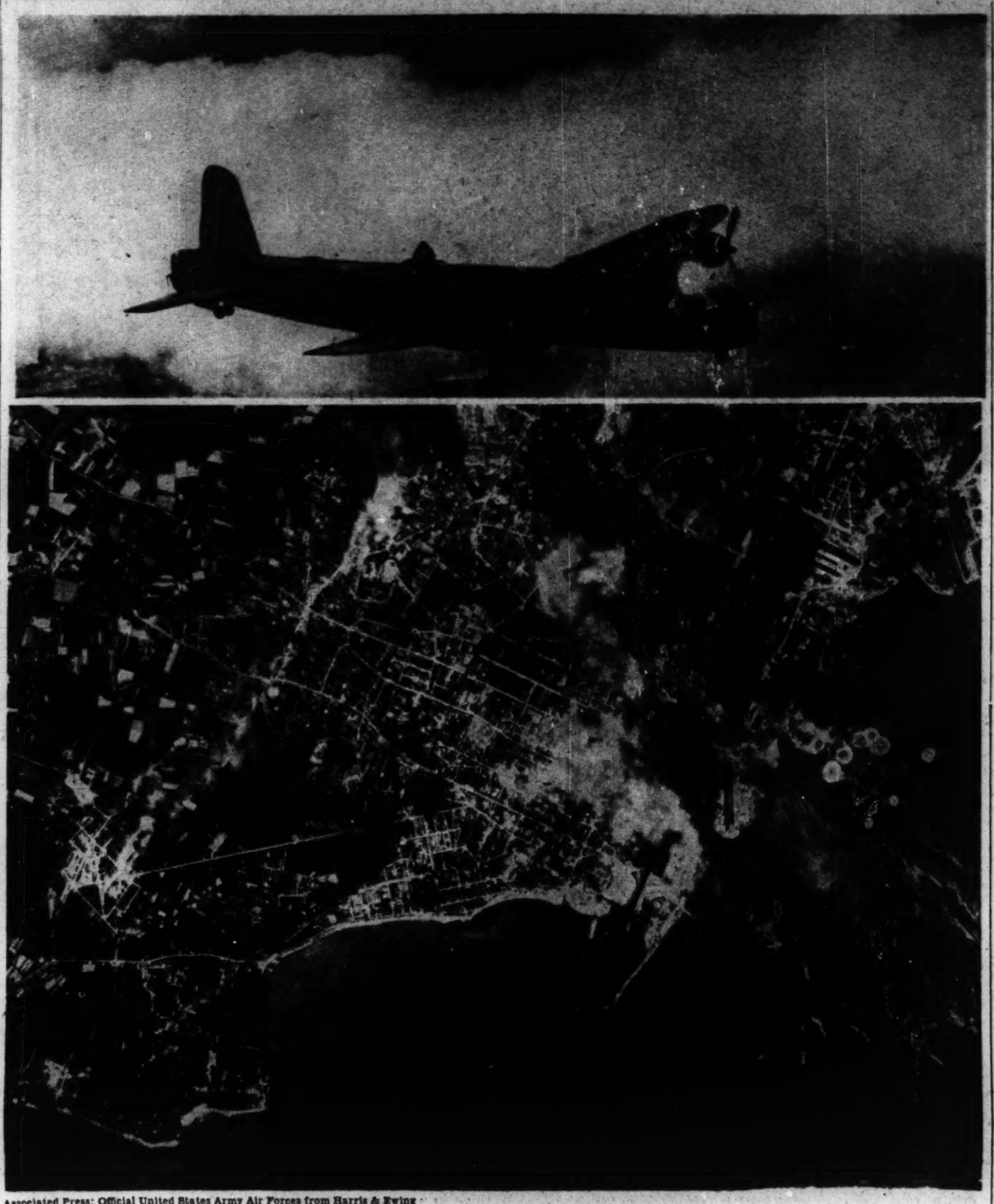
Irrefutable, however, is the evidence in the case of operational bombing as performed in the annihilation of Gen. Jügen von Arnim's African forces and the invasion of Sicily.

Pulverizing Attack

Preceding the final assault of the American First Army in the Tunisian Medjerda Valley on May 6, an area four miles long and 3½ miles wide was subjected to a combined artillery and bomber barrage, lasting for 12 hours, that virtually pulverized the Axis lines.

In a similar manner, Sicily was rendered ripe for the attack. Between June 7 and July 9, United States and British planes of all types knocked out the Sicilian airfields, blasted harbor facilities in Sicily and Southern Italy, and dealt crippling blows to coastal shipping in the Tyrrhenian Sea. On July 9, the Allied air commanders could state with good reason that an impenetrable air cover would protect the landing fleet and the invading troops.

The air war in Russia shows none of these features. There the opposing air fleets are about evenly matched. They are locked in a war of attrition which during July reached a gigantic scale. For the past four weeks, the Russians claim the destruction of more than 2,000 German planes, while the Germans claim to have downed more than 1,600 planes in the same period. The figures may be exaggerated. But that does not change the fact that the Germans are compelled to keep half of their entire strength in the East unless they want to court disaster. Partly, at least, it therefore is Russian pressure which clears the skies for the strategic bombing raids from England and which has enabled the Allied armies to proceed from North Africa into Europe, both of which achievements are bound to help the Russain Army gain superiority for its part.



Associated Press; Official United States Army Air Forces from Harris & Ewing

British and United States Power in Sky Warfare

Upper: A heavy Stirling, one of Britain's largest bombers, flies above the clouds. It was among those used in the 1,000-bomber raids over German industrial centers. Lower: Flying Fortresses of the United States Army Air Forces strike at St. Nazaire, France, submarine base of the Nazis, in one of the biggest raids upon this enemy installation.

Luftwaffe and Air Defenses Too Weak to Protect Berlin

Goebbels order for evacuation from Reich Capital of all nonessential persons indicates not only that bombing is expected, but also implies despair; Press admits resistanee powers strained.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 3—Orders for the evacuation from Berlin of all nonessential persons, especially women, children, and aged, implies not only that air attack is expected in the near future, but also that the Luftwaffe and air defenses generally are unable successfully to defend the Capital.

The order, signed by Dr. Joseph Goebbels as Gauleiter of Berlin, which is prominently displayed throughout the City, also states that full travel, food, and clothing arrangements already are being made.

The Berlin newspaper Völkischer Beobachter admits that "the pressure on our powers of resistance has reached the extreme limit. Not only the West, but the whole Reich, with its largest cities, is within reach of enemy planes. Nobody should underestimate the imminence of the danger. . . . Those who hitherto have only heard of air raids must know that the actuality is far worse than anything imaginable."

Serious Tone in Press

The German press, during the past few days, has become incredibly serious on Allied bombing possibilities, the general theme being that "it may happen anwyhere in the Reich." These fears accompany a new appeal to the Germans that the Armies have successfully resisted all assaults for four years and now everything depends on the resistance of the home front—and this is the crucial test for the Reich's future.

With official orders regarding the evacuation appear also columns in the press on the precautions Germans must take in air raids. It is pointed out that these rules are repeated not as a matter of course, but because it now "is a matter of life or death."

Damage and chaos produced by the recent raids on Hamburg undoubtedly have shaken German authorities, especially as they are powerless to counteract them or retaliate by similar acts against Allied objectives. Neutral descriptions of Hamburg—from among 5,000 Danish workers recently returned to Dtnmark in a lamentable state without belongings—appear to agree with the Swedish comment that "Dantes inferno can not be compared with the present condition of Hamburg."

After the raid of July 24-25, the district of St. Paul almost vanished. This destroyed the alert system so that the population was unprepared for the second raid. The third raid, July 28-29 wiped out the harbor area.

Private reports from bombed areas say that the Germans are either becoming indifferent because it is impossible to take proper precautions or they are getting a "bomb psychosis" which results in exaggerated zeal but no organized precautionary measures.

It seems from the German radiocast of Aug. 2 that the Germans appear to fear most two types of bombs, namely, the huge land mines which generally have delayed action, some not exploding for 30 days, and the devastating phosphorous bombs against which they have no effective countermeasures.

Hamburg Cosmopolitan

Hamburg naturally was chosen as a target by Allied bombing because it is a U-boat-construction center. But Hamburg also never was enthusiastically Nazi, its population always having been more cosmopolitan and liberal-minded, especially because of its seafaring life. Nor can Dr. Goebbels have forgotten that Hamburg, before 1933, returned a large number of Communist deputies to the last freely elected Reichstag.

Hence, not only the general effect of Nazi failures to fulfill Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring's promises of retaliation bombing of Britain, but in particular the reaction of anti-Nazis, will not be lost on Dr. Goebbels. He undoubtedly fears some kind of development among workers in the suburbs of Berlin, such as Moabit, Wedding and Schlachtensee. It does not require the eye of a seer to know that Dr. Goebbels and Kestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler nowadays are watching carefully the events in Milan so as to get an idea regarding Italian workers' reactions to the present situation. For they know how quickly "atmospheres" can extend even under despotisms.

German military authorities, also, cannot have any consolation from recent Allied bombings. The Ploesti oil-field bombings indicate the nearing approach of the Allied air force to important Axis supply areas and warn them of dwindling oil reserves.

Algiers Wants Recognition of French Union

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALGIERS, Algeria, Aug. 3—Speedy recognition of the French Committee of National Liberation by the United States and British Governments and the according to France of a full voice in any settlement of accounts with Italy that may raise from the change in power in Rome are hoped for here, now that major questions of French fusion have been settled.

The French Committee has evolved an administrative machine that, close up, looks capable of running well on good will.

For Gen. Henri Giraud has been given full command in only the military administrative field which he claims to be interested in as a nonpolitical soldier.

And Gen. Charles De Gaulle, withdrawing rival claims in this connection, takes charge of the political and civilian administration and becomes President of the new French National Defense Committee.

This organization, replacing the permanent Military Committee of the Committee of National Liberation, is to all purposes and intents a war cabinet with General de Gaulle in a role almost equivalent to that of Minister of Defense. It is answerable to the Committee of National Liberation, in which military affairs are controlled by the civilian majority. Instead of presiding alternately over the Committee's deliberations, General Giraud is now to take the chair only when exclusively military affairs are under discussion, General de Gaulle at other times.

General de Gaulle at all times heads the Committee of National Defense, which is essentially concerned with French military affairs in their widest aspects. Apportionment of powers between the two generals in the new setup can be estimated at 75 per cent for General de Gaulle and 25 per cent for General Giraud.

Revamping of Army

The veteran Giraud has, as Commander in Chief of all French forces, the task of seeing the great majority of them remodelled to meet modern requirements with equipment and supplies by the Allies. It was a United Nations requirement there should be no change in the French commandership at this time.

Meanwhile General de Gaulle, in the role of political leader for the United French, is emphasizing that any settlement with Italy which might result from appeal for an armistice "could be neither valid nor lasting without France."

General de Gaulle's ideas were summed up thus in his most recent radiocast to France:

"I say it would not be valid because the war which started on June 10, 1940, between us and Italy was never ended nor even interrupted.

"On the battlefields of Keren, Massawa, Tobruk, Koufia, Kirhakim, El Alamein, Fezzan, and of late in the center and on the right of the victorious Allied front in Tunisia the French forces pursued the fight, not without glory nor without losses. This was while in their own territory in Savoy, in Corsica, and on the Mediterranean coast, the Italian Army was dealing with our countrymen as with irreconcilable foes and daily imposing upon our vital resources crushing requisitions and indemnities.

France Vitally Concerned

"I also say that eventual termination of the war would not be lasting without France. In face, geography, history, economics, culture, and religion are such that the territories, exchanges, ideas and creeds of Italy and our own are so intermingled that no general settlement could be made concerning the peninsula which did not deeply affect France.

"There could be no general settlement creating a basis for the future should we have no share in it. Let us add unhesitatingly that this close negihborhood and to an extent this intercommunion of two great Latin peoples remain in humanity's present storm, and despite all grievances of the day, elements upon which the reason and hope of Europe continue to lead.

French Hunt Food, Find Little

BERN, Switzerland (AP)—The critical food situation in France is illustrated by a dispatch recently received here from Lyon. It declares that the markets there which normally received 400 tons of fruit and vegetables for its 500,000 population now get no more than 50 tons.

Of meat, the dispatch said, it is "better not to talk." The people of Lyons get 90 grams once every 15 days—the situation is the same in all cities and villages in Haute Savoie Province.

Lyons has had virtually no salad this year. A bit of lettuce costs 50 to 60 francs. Every day 6,000 to 7,000 men and women of Lyons mount bicycles and pedal 25 to 50 kilometers on a usually futile hunt for cabbages, turnips, and spinach.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (AP)—Nine "elementary rules of clandestinity" as prepared by Fernand Grenier, French underground member and once Deputy of St. Denis, have been broadcast by Radio France in Algiers for the guidance of French patriots.

M. Grenier, presumably in France, declared in his instructions that "as the liberation of our country approaches, Hitler will do everything possible to break French resistance" and he urged his people to "answer the enemy by intensifying your vigilance and tightening your discipline."

"Eighty per cent of patriot arrests," he declared, "are due to imprudence, and it is imperative that the underground fighters remedy this fault. If I have been able to live and contribute to the struggle for two years, it was because I followed strictly the elementary rules of clandestinity."

Tend to Own Affairs

The rules, as given in the broadcast, which was reported yesterday by the United States Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service:

"1. Your work is nobody else's business except that of the patriot at the top. Never speak of it to your parents or your friends.

"2. Do not try to find out what is not your business. If you are charged with the task of distributing a clandestine newspaper, you have no need to know the place of its publication or the name of its editor.

"3. Never carry with you or keep in your house the address of any of your collaborators.

"4. Never keep papers in your house. Searches are always possible.

"5. Never write down the time or place of meetings. Such imprudence can lead to the arrest of many other patriots.

Sources of Danger

"6. In arranging meeting, do not choose hotels, cafes or restaurants. Do not collect a large number of companions in one place. On your way to the meeting, walk normally at ease.

"7. Be wary of your neighbors. The Gestapo and the Vichy police employ both men and women for their spying work.

"8. Be careful of those who have been freed from concentration camps or prisons. Many excellent Frenchmen have been freed with the object of observing who their associates are.

"9. If you notice or hear of any suspicious activity around your home, do not go near your house."

Leaflets in Palermo

UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Aug. 3 (AP)—RAF officers searching stacks of Nazi propaganda in the German Consulate in bomb-shattered Palermo found a bunch of leaflets of particular interest. They were entitled:

"The Decline and Fall of British Air Power."

Linlithgow Defends Record In Behalf of Constitution

By C. K. Cumming
By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, Aug. 3—Viscount Linlithgow in his farewell address to the Indian Legislature, expressed sharp disappointment that during the war period, when India's contribution has been so great and its stature in many ways so enhanced, that greater progress in the constitutional field has not been possible.

He said that from the beginning of the war, he had done all a man could do to bring the parties and their leaders together, and to bring about "that necessary preliminary acceptance of the legitimate claims of all that must be the precondition of any constitutional advance that is worth having or that can hope for performance."

It seems probable that future historians will indorse his claim. No man could have tried harder than Lord Linlithgow, both before and during the war, to promote India's consitutional progress. If there were mistakes in method, there could be no doubt of the earnestness of effort or sincerity of intention.

Co-operation Urged

In his first appearance before the Assembly since 1942 Lord Linlithgow, referring to the present deadlock between the political parties and the British Government said: "It is most important, I urge this on you, that if there is to be any progress Indian public men must without delay start to get together and clear the way for it."

"The postwar phase is drawing rapidly nearer," he said.

"His Majesty's Government, as you know, has voiced the hope that on the conclusion of the war the Indians themselves may sit around the table and hammer out a Constitution having the support of all the principal elements in India's national life.

While lamenting the absence of constructive proposals on the part of Indian politicians the Viceroy maintained that interim arrangements were now comparatively unimportant. At the present state of affairs it is necessary to look forward and face the whole problem of India's future Constitution to which India itself must find solution, he pointed out.

Postwar Era Nears

He urged Indian public men to get together and prepare the way for the postwar Constitution-making phase which is now rapidly drawing near. They alone, the Viceroy said, can make these preparations. He asserted that the whole field is open to them, for, if the proposals put forward by the British Government were generally acceptable, there is nothing to prevent alternative suggestions from Indian leaders.

The Viceroy emphasized, however, that no scheme could, in the nature of things, be lasting unless it takes account of practical considerations and has the general support of all the important elements of India's national life.

Lord Linlithgow delivered his 75-minute address with great dignity and in clear and resonant otnes.

Dignitaries Present

Gen. Sir Claude J. E. Auchinleck, British Commander in Chief, sat on the Viceroy's right, with the leader of the Assembly, Sir Sultan Ahmed, beside him, while Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, just returned from London to act as supply member, was in his place with other members of the Executive Council. Members of the Council of State sat in places formerly occupied by the Congress Party, and the galleries were filled with spectators.

War Effort Described

Lord Linlithgow described India's great war effort, both military and industrial. He devoted considerable time to the immediate economic problems of food, cloth, inflamatory tendencies, and various measures being taken toward amelioration and control of antisocial forces.

He dwelt on the possibilities of postwar reconstruction, including the turning of India's immense wartime industrial development to peacetime uses, and he spoke of the unique opportunity offered returning soldiers to press forward with agricultural improvement and rural betterment.

In one section of his address, the Viceroy referred to development in education, rural development, agricultural research, animal husbandry, and nutritional research. In all these fields, Lord Linlithgow showed an immense interest and gave impetus to progress which Indians remember with gratitude. War has interfered with some of these activities, but it has also, as the Viceroy said, shown their vital significance.

Churchill Tells of U. S. Ship Aid to Britain

LONDON, Aug. 3 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons today that President Roosevelt has promised to turn over to Great Britain between 150 and 200 American-constructed ships on which work already has started.

A letter from President Roosevelt which the Prime Minister read in the House explained that the process of handing over the ships would be spread over a 10-month period.

It referred to certain agreements reached in December of 1941 when the Prime Minister was in Washington regarding division of responsibility in production and other matters.

With regard to shipping, the President's letter stated: "If your country was to have carried out its contemplated ship construction program it would have been necessary to move large tonnages of raw materials that we have here across the Atlantic to your mills and yards, and then, in form of finished ships, to send them back to our ports for the cargo that was waiting to be carried. . . .

"It is only natural for us then to decide that this country was to be the predominant cargo ship building area for us both, while your country was to devote its facilities and resources principally to the construction of combat vessels.

"You in your country reduced your merchant shipping program and directed your resources more particularly to other fields in which you were more favorably situated, while we became the merchant shipbuilder for the two of us, and we have built and are continuing to build a vast tonnage of cargo vessels.

"Our merchant fleet has become larger and will continue to grow at a rapid rate. To man its ever increasing number of vessels we foresee present difficulties of no mean proportions. On your side the British merchant fleet has been diminished and you have in your pool as a consequence trained seamen and licensed personnel."

Mr. Churchill also disclosed that the Canadian Government was making similar arrangements concerning ships built in Canada.

He told the Commons that this would absorb the reserves of trained seafaring population and the resources of both the United States and Britain would be "economically and providentially applied to the main purpose of the war."

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Mrs. Ross Says That Alertness Is Needed

Interest in Public Affairs—No. 4

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"Do you want a practical suggestion?" asked Nellie Tayloe Ross, Director of the Mint, and former Governor of Wyoming, in reply to the question, "How can women educate themselves to take a greater interest in public affairs?"

I did, and she had it ready. "I know of no better way to be informed on national affairs than to subscribe for the Congressional Record, and to read the discussions in it," she said. "A woman who does this knows all anyone can possibly tell her of what Congress is doing on any question. She will know, from the debates on the floor of the Senate and of the House, the basis of the stand members of Congress take on every issue. If she follows the Congressional Record, she will be thoroughly informed as to what the legislative branch of the Government is doing."

Reads Congressional Record

Mrs. Ross practices what she preaches. She subscribes for the Congressional Record—"it's $18 a year, which is little enough to pay for information which equips you to be an intelligent voter," she points out—and she reads it every night after she is in bed. "In these days, it is stimulating reading," she adds.

For knowledge of what the executive branch of the Government is doing, one must depend largely on the newspapers, observed Mrs. Ross, and often, because of the complicated nature of wartime situation, it is not possible to make public all of the factors which enter into a decision. "For this reason, too ready criticism should be withheld," she said, "because when all the facts are known the course decided on may prove to have been the wisest under the circumstances.

"It should be remembered, especially now," added Mrs. Ross, "that a vast number of persons who are assuming responsibility for wartime tasks are laying aside their own business interests and are not only making personal sacrifices but are also stepping into places where they are targets for criticism. They should, at least, be given credit for a worthy motive and sincere effort to help their country in a time of emergency.

"Women of the country should be wide-awake to all of the policies that are being followed," declared Mrs. Ross. "They should make very sure that after the war all emergency measures are lifted and that we again have the kind of a country we are fighting to preserve.

Withholds Judgment

"I believe," she added, "that people should feel more free, in their daily lives, to express their convictions on public questions. Women who are well informed are qualified to do this and even in casual conversation they should not let destructive criticism or unsound viewpoints go unchallenged. They should speak freely and courageously wherever they are."

Mrs. Ross also had something to say on education. Mothers—and fathers as well—should inform themselves on what the schools are teaching their children, she asserted. "They should see to it," she declared, "that the Bill of Rights is taught in the schools just as is the multiplication table. When young people grow up knowing what is guaranteed them in the Bill of Rights they will not tolerate any infringement of those rights when they become of voting age. Neither shall we hear them making light of the Constitution. There has been neglect, in recent years, as to the teaching of these fundamentals."

Religious teaching is another need she emphasized. "We have looked after the cultural and material needs of our children but, in large measure, have neglected their spiritual development," Mrs. Ross declared. "Fundamentally, materialism has brought on this war against Christian idealism."

Values Religion

She recalled that until the time her husband passed on, it was a regular Sunday evening custom in their home for him to gather their own children and a group of their friends about the fireplace near the supper hour and read to them a Bible story—"always directly from the Bible," she added, "for we wanted them to get it in the language of the Scriptures. Afterwards he would tell them stories of his own youth and entertain them with other tales, and then we would have supper around the fire.

"I am sure," she said thoughtfully, "that even though some of those young people may not have been regular in their church attendance, the influence of those Sunday evenings has remained with them."

Mrs. Ross urged women of the country to rise to a solution of the problems growing out of war conditions in their own communities. It is up to them, she declared, to see that the children of mothers employed in war plants have adequate care and supervision.

She also paid tribute to those women who are doing the humdrum jobs that keep the wheels of civilian life moving. "There are no greater heroes among today's women than those who stay behind the scenes to provide creature comforts for those in more spectacular work," she said, adding that they should have deserved appreciation.

"My cook meets me at the door every evening with a smile. She could not do my job; neither could I do hers as well as she is doing it, nor could I do mine without the responsibility she takes off of my shoulders at home." She said, "It is a mistake for women to get the idea that everyone must be away from the home in order to be serving. The homes of the nation must be kept intact. An interest in public affairs is essential but it is not essential to go outside the home for it."

Andrée Vilas

Mexican Women Aid Civilian Defense

Steady advances in Mexican civil defense activities have included the training of women for motor transport and other civilian services, as well as for work in war plants. (Upper left) Capt. Gustavo Catanea Gonzales and Capt. Salvador Muzquiz Parez of the Mexican Army give instructions in handling jeeps. (Right) Feminine employees of the Mexican Department of Labor participating in drill practice. (Lower) Motor corps group consisting of wives and daughters of members of the Mexican Automobile Association have formed "The Servicio Auxiliar Femino" and work three mornings a week in the General Motors plant, receiving the same instruction in mechanics, welding, drilling, map study, and motor repairs as men military students.

No English 'Reserve' Found By First WAC Contingent

By Melita Spraggs
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AT A WAC CAMP SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND:

Many American women—enrolled members and officers of the first large WAC contingent to work in Britain—are meeting England for the first time. Some of them, so far, have only met rural England. Some have taken London by storm. Everywhere they're having a great welcome as all that was necessary to complete the A. E. F. in the European theater of operations.

It was a big event when these Wacs got their first passes out of camp. I met them on their return from a trip to a small neighboring village. English cottages and gardens roused in the American girls unbounded enthusiasm. "Gee those little houses are cute," they kept saying. "They're scattered around so," was how Auxiliary Catherine B. Hazelton from sky-scraper-covered New York City expressed it. "Each in its own little plantation," commented Auxiliary Estella Garrison, from Woodhaven, N. Y.

These gardens basking in the hot July sunshine certainly put up a good show for trans-Atlantic visitors. Cascades of pink roses, sky-blue peaks of delphiniums, flaming marigolds—all held heads high in welcome as the American trucks full of Wacs passed through a countryside where the evening air was filled with the scent of new mown hay.

"One thing we don't find is the English 'reserve' we have heard so much about," exclaimed Auxiliary Constance Branton, 21 years old, from Buffalo.

Exchange a Puzzle

English money is still a source of wonder and puzzlement to the girls used as they are to convenient dollar bills. "You give something so little and get back something so big," is how Constance describes it when she gives a small silver coin for a bar of candy and gets in return several heavy pennies in addition to the candy.

The camp where most of the Wacs have been staying since their recent arrival in England is an air force orientation center. There is a mixed reaction among the American boys stationed there. "They ought never to have come over." "What are they going to do anyway?" "We can manage this business." "This is no woman's job," etc. These were some of the sentiments expressed by the boys. But they usually followed up, with a twinkle, something like "Gee, but it's grand to have them here," or "It feels more like home with American girls around."

Seventy Wacs made the journey to London over the week end. They are being accommodated at American Red Cross clubs which Mrs. Anthony Drexel Biddle, wife of the United States Ambassador to the Allied Governments in London, has been working hard to prepare for them.

Made Solemn by Ruins

"We've taken large residences because we want you to feel you're coming 'home' when you come to London on leave," she told them.

The American Red Cross arranges sight-seeing tours for the American forces in London. Despite all they've read in the press about bombed London, the Wacs still look solemn at the memory of ruins they see on such a tour. "I guessed it would be something like that but I get an awful queer feeling every time I see a ruined house with empty window frames," is how one Wac describes it.

Centuries-old churches seem one of the most impressive sights in the capital for these young Americans. They're just waiting for more free time to explore "every inch of Westminster Abby and St. Paul's."

But apart from enthusiasm at being in England, the keynote of conversation is "Let's get to work as quickly as possible."

This contingent, the first Wac separate battalion, comprising 575 enrolled members and officers, is to be posted to stations throughout Britain, some to take the place of members of the WAAF who had been loaned to the American Air Force, others to relieve able-bodied soldiers for combat duties. They are to act as stenographers, drivers, telephone operators, etc.

Role of Ambassador

They were formally assigned for service with the American Eighth Air Force during a review at camp when more than 500 faultlessly dressed Wacs paraded before Major General Jean Knox, director of the British ATS, Major General Ira C. Eaker, Eighth Air Force commander, and representatives of the British WRNS and WAAF. Major General Jean Knox told the Wacs the part they can play in bringing closer together the two English-speaking peoples. "Wherever you go in this country," she said, "you will be in the same position as are British women in Washington—you'll be ambassadors. Make the most of your opportunities. Explain what your country is like. Bring folk of the two countries together," she urged.

By Congressional Act, the organization becomes the Women's Army Corps on September 30. Transference from Auxiliary status to Army status is to be accomplished in the European theater prior to September 1, 1943. This means that members will be enlisted instead of enrolled, though they'll still be on a voluntary basis.

Drying, Another Way to Keep Vegetables

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Drying, according to Arnold M. Davis, author of the recent articles on the dehydration of fruits and vegetables, is a method of food preservation which has been used for centuries and is defined as the removal of the water by natural heat and air. Dehydration, on the other hand, is the removal of water from a properly prepared product under controlled conditions of heat and air in motion, which produces a more uniform result.*

By Louise G. Royston
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Food specialists, who have studied the possibilities of conserving food to meet present war needs and future shortage, caution us that garden products must be canned and dried for winter use in order that the abundance of the growing season may be made to supply the needs of the months of nonproduction, and nothing must be wasted.

Three methods of drying have been found to give satisfactory results. These are sun drying, drying by artificial heat, and drying with air blasts, as before an electric fan. Trays for drying by any one of these methods, as well as tray frames for use over stoves or before fans, can be made satisfactorily at home. Trays for sun drying are easily made of laths and a slight space is left between the laths for ventilation; trays can also be made from wire netting. The edges of the netting are bent up about one inch and no lumber is required. The trays should not rest on the ground, but should be supported on wooden "horses." They must be protected from insects by netting. Frames and trays for use with artificial heat may be purchased complete if desired.

Frames for use before fans may be made of wood of convenient size. Frames for use with artificial heat should be made of noninflammable material to as great an extent as possible. As many as six trays may be placed one above the other when artificial heat is used. When drying before a fan, the number of trays that may be placed one above the other will depend, to a large extent, upon the diameter of the fan. When drying in the sun, trays as described may be used or the products to be dried may be spread on sheets of paper or muslin held in place by weights.

Preparing the Product

Vegetables for drying should be cut into small pieces or sliced; then the interior will dry before the skin forms too firm a coating. They should be cut into slices one-eighth to one-fourth of an inch thick; if thicker, they may not dry thoroughly. Best results will be obtained if the food is dried slowly, with a low heat, gradually increased. If the heat is applied too quickly, the result will be the same as that obtained when the food is not cut in small enough pieces or thin enough slices. Small quantities may be dried in this way to be used for soups.

While drying, the product should be turned or stirred from time to time. Dried products should be packed temporarily for three or four days and poured each day from one box to another to bring about thorough mixing and so that the whole mass will have a uniform degree of moisture. If, during this "conditioning," any pieces of the product are found to be too moist, they should be returned to the trays and dried a longer time. When in condition, the product may be packed permanently in light paper bags, insect-proof boxes or cartons, or glass or tin containers. Vegetables for drying should be as carefully selected as those for canning, and only those vegetables that are firm and fresh should be dried.

Vegetables Good to Dry

Beets—Select young, quickly grown, tender beets, which should be washed, peeled, sliced about an eighth of an inch thick, and dried.

Turnips—Should be treated in the same way as beets.

Carrots—Should be well grown, but varieties having a large woody core should be avoided. Wash, peel, and slice crosswise into pieces about an eighth of an inch thick.

Parsnips—Should be treated in the same way as carrots.

Onions—Remove the outside papery covering; cut off tops and roots; slice into one-eighth-inch pieces and dry.

Cabbage—Select well-developed heads of cabbage and remove all loose outside leaves. Split the cabbage, remove the hard, woody core, and slice the remainder of the head with a kraut cutter or other hand-slicing machine.

String Beans—These can be kept for winter by stringing and drying, spreading on dishes in the sun or oven until thoroughly dry, then putting them in a paper bag and keeping in a dry place. When needed, soak over night or put on in cold water and let come slowly to a boil, drain off the water, and cook as usual.

Dried Greens

If you wish to preserve greens by drying them, first pick them over thoroughly, then wash them in several waters and spread them out on paper to dry in the sun. When thoroughly dry, tie them in paper bags and store away in a dry place. When ready to use, they may be cooked in the same manner as fresh greens and are delicious.

Spinach and Parsley—Spinach that is in prime condition for greens should be prepared by careful washing and removing the leaves from the roots. Spread the leaves on trays to dry thoroughly. Parsley will dry much more promptly if chopped.

Beet Tops—Tops of young beets in suitable condition for greens should be selected and washed carefully. Both the leaf stalk and blade should be cut into sections about one-fourth inch long and spread on screens and dried.

Swiss Chard and Celery—Leaves with young stalks should be prepared in the same way as beet tops.

Celery Powder—When you have celery for dinner, do not throw the leaves away Put them in the oven to dry. When perfectly dry, crush them into a powder and put away in a tightly sealed bottle. This powder makes a fine flavoring for soups and gravies.

Spices Lift Food From Doldrums

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If we had to do all our cooking without spice seasonings, meals would be as humdrum as an existence without interesting happenings. And many dishes that are now at a premium would lose their popularity.

With salt and pepper as basic seasonings to bring out the natural flavor there are many possibilities for the homemaker to prepare dishes, especially appetizing and varied. Canned vegetables do not have quite the flavor of fresh products and it is always the task of the cook to overcome this by proper seasoning.

Season canned or cooked dried corn with salt, pepper, one-eighth teaspoon of dry mustard and a generous dash of butter. Heat thoroughly, and just before you place the serving dish of corn on the table, add a generous sprinkling of paprika. And for a delightful change in corn, add two hot tamales to each can. This, in addition to salt and pepper. Your family will ask for this dish again soon.

Lift cooked carrots from the liquid in which they have been cooked. To the liquid (there should be only a small amount) add 2 teaspoons sugar, 1½ teaspoons butter and a scant ⅛ teaspoon ginger. When sugar has dissolved, add the hot carrots and let simmer for 2 minutes. Serve at once, garnished with finely chopped parsley.

Cook spinach until just tender. Season with salt and pepper. Place in a serving dish and garnish with slices of hot hard-cooked egg, sprinkle generously with celery salt. An accompanying sauce of diluted vinegar and celery salt may be served in a little pitcher.

Baked potatoes with melting butter in the criss-cross cut are even more delectable when generously sprinkled with paprika. This mildly pungent condiment will do a great deal also for the colorless dish of creamed potatoes. Try using it to cover half of each thick lemon slice for garnishing fish. You can visualize the color contrast when the other half of each slice is covered with finely-chopped parsley.

A sauce for meats can be quickly made by whipping thick sour cream and adding salt, sugar and fresh-grated horseradish to taste. This is excellent also for fish.

And, for a spice cake, use your most successful butter cake recipe which calls for the whole eggs, and to a large cake add about 2 teaspoons of spices. Cinnamon, 1½ teaspoons; cloves, ¼ teaspoon; and nutmeg, ¼ teaspoon are good proportions. A butter icing seems to be made to go with a spice cake.

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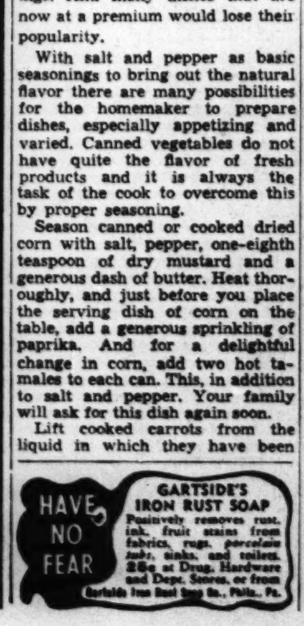
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Officers' Liquor in Dry States At Stake in Western Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo. — Purchase by officers' clubs and officers' messes of intoxicating liquor for members is a "cleverly devised" scheme for avoiding the Federal statute dealing in liquor on a military reservation, and robs such purchases of any protection under the Interstate Commerce Act and other laws, according to a chief contention raised by the State of Oklahoma on appeal of the case resulting from State seizure of 225 cases of liquor, consigned from St. Louis to the Officers' Mess at Fort Sill.

The seizure was made in October, 1942, but legal action by the Yellow Cab Transit Company, which was carrying the liquor, resulted in a United States District Court injunction forbidding the State to destroy the liquor, and ordering its return to the transportation company. From that injunction order the State has appealed to the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals sitting in Denver, which has as yet rendered no decision.

Case Likely to Go High

The case is expected to go to the Supreme Court and may well settle permanently the question of the right of officers' clubs and officers' messes to order liquor for members at least within "dry" states.

The secretary of the Officers' Club at Fort Sill took individual orders from 200 members, then ordered the liquor in one consignment.

Even if it is conceded that this procedure technically did not violate the Federal law, "there can be no question at all that the shipment violated the statutes of Oklahoma and these statutes had the force and effect of Federal statutes within the military reservation," is contended by the State's attorneys, Attorney-General Mac Q. Williamson and County Attorney George Miskovsky of Oklahoma County.

They base this contention on the Assimilative Crimes statute which in effect makes the criminal laws of a State apply to a Federal reservation carved out of that State, unless other Federal statutes apply.

Dealing in liquor is a crime on such a Federal reservation, therefore, the State statutes surely apply, they say. They point out that the Assimilative Crimes statute was re-enacted as late as 1940 and, therefore, is a fresh assertion of the will of Congress.

"Our [State] statutes relating to the possession and transportation of intoxicating liquor were all in force prior to Feb. 1, 1940, and as they are not only not in conflict with any Federal statute, but are in full and complete harmony with the only Federal statute relating to intoxicating liquor in military reservations, it follows that such criminal statutes of the State were made applicable as Federal statutes within the reservation," says the State brief.

Interstate Commerce Phase

Another contention is that the protection of the Interstate Commerce Act cannot be claimed because the shipment was in violation of the laws and public policy of the United States. Others, that the shipment was not actually moving in interstate commerce [since the Fort Sill reservation is not a state] and that it was moving in violation of the Oklahoma statutes.

"If the contention be sustained [that the shipment was inviolate because moving to a Federal reservation] it must include and apply to . . . every post office in the State of Oklahoma, and each one of them will constitute a separate little dominion and every transportation of property from Oklahoma City into the post office or from any town in the State into the post office located in that town would constitute interstate commerce," says the lawyers.

"To us this would constitute an unthinkable situation, with no support in the Constitution, the acts of Congress, or the decisions of any court. We submit that . . . said shipment constitutes contraband with no right of property therein and that the appellant cannot come into this court and secure their return of this illegal shipment in order that it may be delivered, distributed and possessed in direct violation of the aforesaid laws."

The transit company's attorneys, arguing for the release of the liquor, say in part:

That the shipment was "through" Oklahoma and not "into Oklahoma; and so was destined for delivery in an entirely different sovereign, over which the State has no power to legislate, the jurisdiction of the Federal Government being exclusive and supreme."

Roosevelt-Willkie Ticket Urged

DETROIT, Aug. 3 (AP)—Clare E. Hoffman (R) of Michigan, suggests Franklin D. Roosevelt and Wendell L. Willkie as the New Deal's candidate for President and Vice-President in 1944.

"Inasmuch as this Administration believes in the remaking of America, and as a former Democrat and one-time candidate on the Republic ticket would out-Roosevelt, let me, as a Republican, most humbly suggest that the New Dealers name as their next candidates . . . Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Wendell Willkie."

Mr. Hoffman addressed a meeting sponsored by Gerald L. K. Smith's Committee of One Million and his speech was billed as an answer to Vice-President Henry A. Wallace's recent Detroit address.

The Michigan representative assailed Mr. Wallace for making a trip to South America advocating a "good neighbor policy" and the "turning on his good neighbor Jesse Jones, calling him a liar and accusing him of aiding the enemies of our country."

Mr. Hoffman urged that the American people decide at the polls "whether they want a Government more concerned with the greater world affairs than they are with the welfare of their country."

Mr. Willkie, asked at Rushville, Ind., to comment on Mr. Hoffman's suggestion of a Roosevelt-Willkie ticket, said:

"No, thanks. I think I don't want to comment on that."

Caribbean Chief Gets New Post

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Aug. 3 (AP)—Vice-Admiral John H. Hoover, United States Representative in the negotiations which resulted in Admiral Georges Robert turning over his Martinique authority to the Allies, is being detached from his duties as commander of the Caribbean Sea Frontier for a new post at sea.

Tenth Naval District Headquarters announced this today but did not disclose Admiral Hoover's new command nor his successor's name.

Since Admiral Hoover succeeded Vice-Admiral Raymond A. Spruance here in August, 1941, the command has been enlarged vastly. Formerly comprising only Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, its jurisdiction was extended to the British West Indies with the coming of Lend-Lease operations. Later it took in a broader area from the Bahamas to the Brazilian Coast, including Venezuela and the Guianas.

Admiral Hoover directed the long fight against submarines in the Caribbean under a post-Pearl Harbor reorganization which put the Navy and Army forces and those of the United Nations under the Caribbean Sea Frontier commander.

In 1942 he made an agreement with Admiral Robert, the French High Commissioner in Martinique, which demilitarized French war vessels at Martinique. He was sent to confer again early in July and the Antilles ruler decided to abdicate.

Soviet Warns Neutrals on Axis

LONDON, Aug. 2 (AP)—The Russian Government backed up President Roosevelt July 31 in warning neutrals not to give asylum to "Mussolini, prominent Fascists or other war criminals" in notes being presented to Turkey and Sweden.

The Moscow Radio, recorded by the Soviet monitor, said that Russian Ambassadors in Ankara and Stockholm had been instructed to present the notes which contain the Soviet Government's "appeals" to them not to grant asylum to the Axis leaders.

The notes as quoted by the Moscow Radio say:

"In connection with the developments in Italy and the possibility that Mussolini and prominent Fascists or other war criminals may attempt to hide on neutral territory in order to escape their responsibility for the crimes committed by them the Government of the U. S. S. R. addresses itself to the neutral countries with the appeal not to grant asylum to any of the above-mentioned persons."

The broadcast said that Moscow would "consider the granting of such asylum or any help or assistance to the Fascists as a violation of the principles for which the United Nations are fighting and which they are determined to uphold by all means in their power."

The Moscow Radio said that a similar note had been sent by the British to the neutrals.

Army-Used Stevens Hotel for Sale

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP)—The 3,000-room Stevens Hotel in Chicago, now used by the Army Air Forces, will be offered for public sale Sept. 4, the War Department announced Aug. 1.

The property, to be vacated by the Air Forces on Aug. 15, includes the 12-story Stevens service building, connected with the hotel property by overhead and underground passageways, as well as all hotel furnishings and equipment.

Built in 1927 at a cost estimated to be in excess of $25,000,000, the 22-story hotel was purchased by the War Department a year ago at a net cost of $3,300,000 and has been used to house men in training for Air Forces assignments.

At the time of the original purchase certain furnishings were disposed of, but the War Department said all rooms now are completely equipped with hotel dressers, chairs, desks and lamps, and all rooms and hallways are carpeted. The Department added that the mechanical plant, coffee shop, and kitchens are equipped for immediate operation.

Less Rail Equipment

American railroads now have 500,000 fewer cars and 20,000 fewer locomotives than they had in 1917.

Harlem Blame Laid to Strain Of War Crisis

Continued from Page 1

of the underlying causes of the outbreak.

Typical of the activities of such groups and individuals was an emergency meeting of the People's Committee, of which the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., City Councilman, is chairman, in the Abyssinian Baptist Church late yesterday to muster the right-thinking elements of Harlem and other sections of the city behind the effort to quell the disorders and discuss elimination of the basic causes of such outbreaks.

The meeting sent a telegram to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey praising the city's handling of the situation and declaring there was no need for State intervention, and telegrams to Mayor La Guardia and Lewis J. Valentine, Police Commissioner, praising their work; issued a statement to the press declaring that the first responsibility was restoration of law and order and distributed thousands of pamphlets on the streets urging people to stay off streets after dark, co-operate with city authorities, stop looting and not to believe rumors.

Discussing long range proposals to eliminate underlying causes of the outbreaks, Mr. Powell called on the armed services to end Jim Crow practices and urged imposition of rent control in New York City as of January, 1942; wider representation of labor and Negroes on Office of Price Administration ration board in the district, establishment of advisory committees in schools and churches to teach Harlem housewives how to budget ration stamps, and equalization of Negroes with white workers within unions throughout the country.

On a walk through the troubled area late yesterday afternoon, this writer found the atmosphere subdued, but tense. Groups of Negroes gathered in knots talking to themselves, but they were kept moving by the police. Along the main thoroughfares, thousands of residents walked, most of them apparently sightseeing the damage done the previous night. There was, however, no aggressive move or word against any white person.

Source of Deep Concern

Dr. George E. Haynes, Secretary of Race Relations Department of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, in a statement today characterized the Harlem disturbances as 'the climax of deep underlying social factors which have been the subject to discussion for several years and a source of deep concern to thoughtful residents of that section and other parts of New York City for many months."

Because of discrimination, lack of public facilities, and social segregation, the Negro people have a "deep feeling of resentment," Dr. Haynes said, adding that they also have a "grim determination to find some way out of their difficulties."

"Always exceedingly proud of their men in uniform, but also with a deep, bitter feeling about the treatment Negro soldiers are receiving in the war effort, these people of Harlem gave vent to that feeling," he continued. "The lawless element was ready to take advantage and they broke into stores, looted and stole.

"It is a great shame to our democracy that, while the nation gives its billions of treasure and millions of lives to the struggle for freedom, a large community of American people has been so repressed that they believe they must explode in order to exact justice from their fellow citizens."

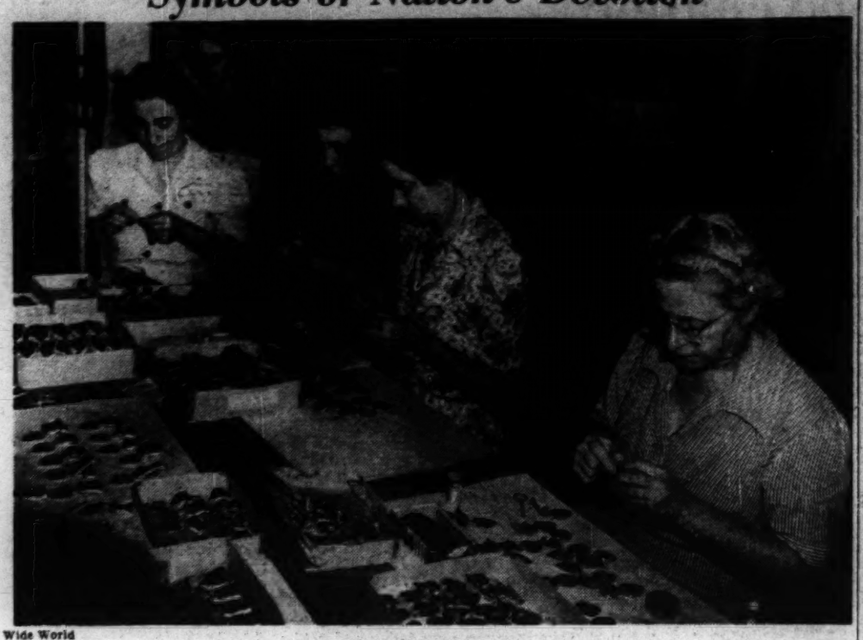
Similar Backgrounds

Meanwhile, it was stressed that both the Detroit and New York riots had similar backgrounds—overcrowding of Negro districts, charges of discrimination in the Army, Navy and war industries, demands for economic and social equality and the rise of Negro agitators making use of these conditions. Both disorders were sparked by false rumors magnifying relatively minor incidents.

The similarity ends there, however. In Detroit, white hoodlums organized to hunt down individual Negroes who ventured out of the Negro District and the same action was taken by Negro hoodlums against whites in the Negro District. In New York, Negroes went about their work as usual in all parts of the city without molestation and almost all the violence was directed against property.

Simultaneously, George S. Counts, State Chairman; Alex Rose, State Secretary, and Andrew R. Armstrong, State Treasurer of the American Labor Party, issued an appeal to the people for Harlem "to unite in rejecting violence as a cure for injustice," declaring that "those who stir violence in Harlem are doing the Negro the greatest possible disservice."

Symbols of Nation's Devotion



Wide World

Awards for Those Wounded in Battle

Women workers at Philadelphia are shown sewing the ribbons on the Purple Heart medals, which are given to men in the armed services who have sustained injuries in the line of duty in the widely scattered battle fronts of the global war between the Allies and the Axis.

Barr Deputy Chief In European Area

LONDON, Aug. 3 (AP) — Brig. Gen. David G. Barr, until recently Chief of Staff of the U. S. Armored Force which Lieut Gen. Jacob L. Devers headed before coming to London, has been appointed Deputy Chief of Staff of the European theater of operations, U. S. Army headquarters announced here today.

A native of Nanafalia, Ala., General Barr received a commission in 1917 from officers' candidate school after attending the Alabama Presbyterian College.

He served with the First Division overseas during World War I and has been with the U. S. mechanized forces since they were organized.

Damage to Ruman Oil Fields Disclosed in Nazi Radiocasts

Continued from Page 1

in the face of possible additional raids.

The Rumanian Government, the radiocast said, had asked immediate reinforcement of Rumanian air defenses from Germany. Major General Gerstenberg assured them that the Luftwaffe Command would do everything in its power.

But perhaps most significant of all is the fact that the broadcast admitted that the German fighter operations would be restricted at least temporarily by the reduction in oil production.

This admission dovetails closely with the growing conviction on the part of Allied strategists that the German oil reserves have been virtually exhausted. Previously published statistics have shown that Rumania's production—now probably closer to 4,000,000 tons a year than to the 6,000,000 tons which is the maximum estimate—plays a major role in view of the fact that the total production available to Germany is not more than 12,000,000 tons.

Estimate on Oil Needs

This production represents about half of Germany's "empirical" need.

Under "normal" war conditions, Germany requires about 25,000,000 tons of oil a year. Experts point out that this does not mean that Germany cannot conduct operations with less.

But it does mean that "oil priorities" now figure heavily in all the German military calculations. Moreover, Germany cannot allocate optional reserves to various locations around the border of its European fortress.

This situation has robbed the Wehrmacht of a considerable portion of its flexibility.

As the Allies are in an increasing position to strike from a number of directions, the German air force becomes exceedingly embarrassed. Once it could hop its limited planes to any airfields it wished. But it is not so simple a matter to move the necessary gasoline supplies.

Synthetic Production

The amount of synthetic gasoline which Germany is manufacturing from coal is an unknown quantity, but the best estimate put it at about the same total as the Rumanian production—perhaps a little nearer the maximum figure.

Here again Allied bombing has played a major role. Synthetic plants cannot be moved far from the coal fields without compounding the problem of transporting the coal to the plant and then shipping back the gasoline. Hence most of them have remained within range of British night bombing. And the damage has been such that it is estimated that Germany has been forced to rebuild its synthetic plants about once over during the war.

Germany is capable of a great amount of improvising. It is at present using Swedish patents—some of them pirated—for converting gasoline motors to "woodburning" gas. This method is now being applied to secondary military transport. It works, but generator gas is from 25 to 40 per cent below gasoline in ordinary motor performance—a figure which becomes increasingly important as the military strain increases.

WRA Regional Official Favors Wide Dispersal of Japanese

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 3 — If each small town in the United States were to take three or four families of Japanese-Americans evacuated from the West Coast, the relocation problem would be solved, according to persons who are working with the War Relocation Authority. But experience in five Midwest States which come under the Chicago office of the WRA shows that a good deal of educational work still must be done before this solution of the evacuee problem is practical.

Figures given out by Elmer L. Shirrel, Director of the regional office here, spotlight the situation. To date the office has found new homes and jobs for about 2,900 evacuees. But out of this number 2,500 have been located in the Chicago metropolitan area. Chicago and its suburbs, it seems, have been able to provide jobs and housing and social life in a way not yet duplicated by the rest of the area.

Ready Assimilation

Mr. Shirrell thinks the economic problem is chiefly responsible for this relative concentration of placements in the big city area. But regardless of the cause, he sees it as unfortunate. The West Coast Japanese, both citizens and foreign-born, are mainly small town and country people, he said. Their skills are suited to rural areas.

Moreover, if the Japanese are dispersed in small groups over a wide territory, they will be much more readily integrated with the community and therefore not driven to form nationalistic units, which are generally regarded as undesirable, according to Mr. Shirrell. Relocation officials realize that a program of education is needed before evacuees can be successfully placed in small, relatively homogeneous communities. Milton Geuther of the WRA staff here recommended that before placing evacuees in these small towns pictures of them taken by WRA photographers be displayed. "Many communities outside the West Coast have never seen a person of Japanese ancestry," he observed.

The practice of the Chicago regional office is to make contacts with the different groups in the community before placing the evacuees in jobs in the town or city. The WRA worker calls on clergy, members of service clubs, agricultural leaders, dirt farmers, public officials, and educators, and explains the WRA program. Thus misconceptions are cleared away. It is explained to these persons that the evacuees are not picked indiscriminately, but have been investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation for loyalty and have been deemed worthy to become members of the community to which they are sent.

Evacuees Suspicious

At the same time, the WRA workers gather favorable facts about the town and relay them to the evacuees who are prospective citizens. For they, too, have their fears and suspicions and need to be convinced that they are going among friendly people.

While the work of locating evacuees in rural areas proceeds slowly, it is gaining ground. Farmers who have had experience with nisei help become advocates of relocation of these persons in rural areas. One such example is C. F. Bauch of Freeport, Ill.

The Bauch family are truck farmers, and were badly in need of help this spring. So Mr. Bauch thought he would try some Japanese labor which was offered him from the Rohwer Relocation Center. Five evacuee men came to work—one a Phi Beta Kappa member. Mr. Bauch found them a bit shy, but honest, skillful, eager to get exact instructions so that they might do just what was desired of them.

Huge Increase in Income Taxes Is Hinted by Treasury Counsel

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Aug. 3 (AP)—A Treasury spokesman declared yesterday that a $15,000,000,000 increase in individual income taxes still would leave the national income between $5,000,000,000 and $10,000,000,000 higher than in 1942.

Stanley S. Surrey, tax legislative counsel for the Treasury in Washington, left no doubt that he believed the Administration would look to personal incomes for the "truly stiff" revenue increase President Roosevelt had demanded to finance the war and combat inflation. (A $12,000,000,000 goal has been mentioned in Washington.)

Discussing possible sources, Mr. Surrey reiterated previously voiced Treasury objections to a sales tax, declaring a levy "with such an inflationary potential is hardly the weapon to fight inflation." And, he added, the "little more" that could be squeezed from corporations is relatively insignificant, hence, "corporation taxes are not the solution."

"The answer, like every answer in this war, comes back to John Doe, American citizen. . . . The ever-widening scope of the income tax must be continued—rates must be increased and exemptions in all likelihood must be lowered."

Pointing to estimates that the national income in the present fiscal year will reach $150,000,000,000 as against available consumer goods and services aggregating only $85,000,000,000, Mr. Surrey said that of the $65,000,000,000 spread about $20,000,000,000 will be "immobilized," by existing taxes, leaving $45,000,000,000 of "excess dollars."

"Under such conditions," he added, "a tax increase of $10,000,000,000 would still leave an income after taxes between $10,000,000,000 and $15,000,000,000 higher than in 1942—and even an increase of $15,000,000,000 would leave us between $5,000,000,000 and $10,000,000,000 more than in 1942."

Mr. Surrey said, however, that in pushing taxes to record levels care must be taken, "that those who do not conform to national averages are not dealt with unfairly."

He suggested that "taxpayers whose living and working conditions result in unusual expenditures not presently recognized by the tax law may be entitled to appropriate deductions." Likewise, "those taxpayers who are meeting heavy commitments may require special consideration," and the situation of those who have not shared in the general increase in wages and income "merits special attention."

Mr. Surrey said the inception of pay-as-you-go taxes July 1 removed a big stumbling block to higher levies because taxpayers now "can plan their budgets and financial affairs with an intelligent appraisal of their tax obligations."

New Tax Deadlock Looms As Legislators Await Plan

Continued from Page 1

what similar to Senator George's in comment here today.

"We are going to raise what revenue we reasonably can," he said, "without breaking anybody's back or shattering industry."

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., offered statistics meanwhile which seemed to some to be directed at answering Senator George's contentions that little additional income can be raised.

Although Canada is meeting 47 per cent of the cost of the war out of current income, and Great Britain 51.7 per cent, the United States is now raising only 35.9 per cent, Mr. Morgenthau reported.

As a contrast in tax burdens in the three countries, he said a married person with no dependents, after postwar credits, would today pay, on a $2,000 income, only $188 in the United States, $231 in Canada, and $378 in Britain; on a $5,000 net income, $932 in the United States, $1,378 in Canada, and $1,628 in Britain.

As contrasted to Treasury figures, Senator George warned that drastic increases of individual income taxes might destroy the Country's "little man."

"Further drastic increase," he argued, "would be back-breaking and destructive to the middle class and the lower upper class."

95 Per Cent to War

Mr. Morgenthau yesterday also stated that 95 cents of every dollar which the Government spends goes into the war. Though the Secretary did not elaborate the matter, the statistics might be a partial reply to those who contend that Federal economies should be practiced before new taxes are imposed.

The Morgenthau and George comments represent typical Executive and Congressional reactions in the crucial tax matter. The Treasury advocates higher taxes and offers statistics to show their feasibility; Congressional spokesmen express hesitation and wariness over the whole matter. While no absolute deadlock exists, the difference in viewpoint has surrounded the tax discussion since the start.

Stanley S. Surrey, tax legislative counsel for the Treasury in Los Angeles, yesterday argued that even if individual income taxes are increased $15,000,000,000, it will still leave national income between $5,000,000,000 and $10,000,000,000 higher than in 1942. The Treasury will look to personal incomes for the revenue increase, he indicated.

Mr. Surrey said a sales tax, raising prices of goods, would be "inflationary."

"Little more," he said, could be raised from corporations, and higher corporation taxes are "not the solution."

Hope in Income Tax

He put his hope in the income tax, with higher rates and lower exemptions.

Mr. Surrey figured national income for the current fiscal year will reach $150,000,000,000; available consumers goods, $85,000,000,000. He said that of the $65,000,000,000 spread about $20,000,000,000 will be "immobilized" by existing taxes, leaving an inflationary gap of about $45,000,000,000.

With these figures, he argued that taxes could be greatly increased.

Mr. Surrey recognized the plight of the white-collar worker and the man of fixed income, whose wages have not kept pace with the giddy inflationary spiral.

Care must be taken, he said, that "those who do not conform to national averages are not dealt with unfairly."

"Taxpayers whose living and working conditions result in unusual expenditures not presently recognized by the tax law may be entitled to appropriate reductions," he said. Likewise, "those taxpayers who are meeting heavy commitments may require special consideration, and the situation of those who have not shared in the general increase in wages and income merits special attention."

Lewis Tells NWLB Portal Pay Would Correct an Injustice

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP)—John L. Lewis told the National War Labor Board today that American miners "are the only mine workers in any civilized country who do not receive compensation for travel time at each end of the shift."

Without a trace of belligerency before the Board he long defied and ignored, Mr. Lewis appeared in behalf of a proposed supplemental wage agreement with Illinois coal operators which would increase miners' earnings a minimum of $2.75 a day, including $1.25 for travel time.

Mr. Lewis' United Mine Workers contended the miners are entitled to portal-to-portal pay not only under the wage and hour law, but under their contract, as a just correction of a working conditi... Wayne L. Morse, public member of the Board, said this was a new approach to the portal-to-portal pay problem.

Mr. Morse implied that so far as he is concerned the problem had been considered exclusively in the light of requirements laid down by the wage and hour law for time and one-half after 40 hours a week. The miners are on a basic 35-hour week and some Board members have theorized the miners could travel five hours a week before they could make any claim at time-and-a-half rates.

Members Question Lewis

Mr. Lewis left presentation of the miners' case-in-chief to the U. M. W.'s special counsel, Crampton Harris, Birmingham lawyer, who represented iron ore workers in a portal-to-portal suit upheld by a Circuit Court of Appeals. Mr. Lewis did not enter the discussion until Board members began asking questions.

Chairman William H. Davis asked whether the proposed increased earnings were contingent on an increase in the price of coal, pointing out that in such cases a board decision is subject to action by other agencies of government. Operator representatives said that was correct.

Labor members of the Board remarked that it has to do with wages and not prices.

Mr. Morse commented the Board has an interest in the price angle because "if this is a compromise settlement of liability, the payment is really being made by the consumers of this country and not by these operators."

The immediate issue was Board approval or disapproval for a contract between the U. M. W. and the Illinois Coal Operators Association, but the U. M. W. is seeking to make this a "model" contract for the Appalachian and other coal areas. The Illinois contract provides $1.25 portal-to-portal pay and an extra hour's production work at time and a half rates.

Operators Ask Approval

Likewise arguing for Board approval, George F. Campbell, President of the Illinois Coal Operators Association, declared the contract would "bring peace to the industry and will provide more coal to win the war." He explained that the agreement would become effective only after it had been approved by appropriate Government agencies and after the Office of Price Administration had granted increases in maximum prices to offset the increased production costs.

With Mr. Lewis sitting at the head of a table facing the Board he was frequently criticized as a "court packed against labor," Mr. Harris said the miners had prepared and were ready to file suits to enforce their demands for portal-to-portal, or travel time, pay. The litigation, he said, was withheld because of Lewis' desire to obtain a peaceful settlement and restore normal operations in the industry.

Mr. Harris said surveys showed that in many cases the travel time spent by miners in going from the portal of a mine to the actual diggings ran as high as one hour and forty minutes. He asserted all this was spent under the direction of employers but the miners were paid for none of the time.

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welcome letters of appreciation from our readers who patronize hotels advertised in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.) 1,200,000
Previous day's sales 1,345,210
1943 volume to date 199,153,960
1942 volume to date 60,273,136

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Monday	48.7	Prev. day	49.2
Month ago	51.2	Year ago	38.6
1943 high	53.3	1943 low	41.7

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Adams Exp (.15g)	18	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅜
Air Reduction 1a	14	44	42	43½	+1½
Alaska Juneau	12	5⅛	5	5	
Allegheny Corp	28	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
Allegheny pf xw	16	23½	22¼	23½	+ ⅝
Allegheny pf $30 ww	47	24⅝	23½	24⅝	+1⅛
Allegheny pr pf	2	34½	38½	38½	+ ⅛
Allegh Lud S .70g	27	26⅞	25⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
Al Chem & Dye (6)	3	152	151½	151½	—1
Allied Mills ½g	8	21¾	21	21¾	— ⅛
Allied Strs .45g	24	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	28	38	36	38	+2
Alpha P Chem ½g	2	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
Amerada Pet (2)	3	80	79½	80	
Am Ag Chem 1.20	3	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
Am Airlines 1½e	6	64⅜	62	64⅜	+2⅛
Am Bk Note .55g	4	16	15½	15½	+ ½
Am Bank N pf 3	60	60½	59⅞	60½	+ ⅝
Am Bosch (¼e)	8	7	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
Am Brake Sh .65g	2	37	37	37	— ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	21	7	6⅝	6¾	
Am Can (3)	5	83¼	83½	83½	+1
Am Can pf (7)	10	183	183	183	— ½
Am Car & Fdy 2g	21	34½	33¼	34⅛	+ ⅞
Am C&F pf 10½xg	1	76¼	76¼	76¼	— ¾
Am Ch & Cab (1g)	5	21⅝	21¼	21¼	
Am Ch&C pf 5	20	116	116	116	— ½
Am Chicle (4a)	10	110	110	110	+ ½
Am Colortype .30g	1	9½	9½	9½	
Am Cryn Sug ½g	5	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
Am Cryn S pf 6	10	101½	101½	101½	
Am Distilleries	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
Am Encaus Tilleg	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
Am Export L (1g)	1	24	24	24	
Am & For Power	64	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	+ ⅛
Am&FPS6pf 2.85k	1	73¼	73¼	73¼	+ ⅛
Am&FPS7pf 3.32k	5	76½	73¼	76½	+3½
Am & FP 2 pf	70	20⅞	19½	20⅞	+1⅜
Am-Haw S5 1½g	1	32	32	32	+1
Am Hide&Leath	5	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
Am Ice	1	4	4	4	
Am Ice pf (½e)	2	55	55	55	— ½
Am Internat ¼g	1	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Am Invest III .30g	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Am Locomotive	48	12½	12	12½	+ ⅛
Am Loco pf 3½k	6	99½	99	99	+1
Am M & Fdy .40g	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Am Metal (1)	8	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅜
Am News 1.80	10	33	33	33	
Am Pow & Light	41	3	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	38	42⅜	41¼	42¾	+1⅛
Am P & Lt $5 pf	65	40	38½	40	+2½
Am Rad&St S .30g	62	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅛
Am Roll Mill .60g	43	14½	13½	14	+ ½
Am R M pf 4½	230	66	65¼	65½	+ ½
Am Safety Raz ½g	4	13¾	13¼	13¾	— ⅛
Am Seating ½g	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
Am Ship Bld 2g	110	30	30	30	
Am Smelt&R (2)	10	39⅞	39⅜	39⅞	+ ⅛
Am Smelt pf 7	1	160	159¼	159¾	— ¾
Am Snuff (1.80g)	1	39	39	39	—1
Am Stl Fdrs 1½g	13	23½	23	23½	+ ⅜
Am Stores (¾g)	3	13⅛	13	13	—1
Am Stove .90g	2	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Am Sugar Ref 1½g	3	26⅜	26½	26½	
Am Sug pf (7)	3	111½	111	111½	+ ½
Am Sum Tob (1g)	5	30	29½	30	
Am Tel & Tel (9)	26	152	150¼	152	+1¾
Am Tobacco (3a)	2	55¾	55¼	55¼	—1¾
Am Tobacco B (3a)	5	57½	57	57½	+ ¾
Am Tob pf (6)	50	144¾	144¾	144¾	—1
Am Type Fdrs ½g	5	9½	9¼	9½	
Am Viscose 1½g	15	44	43¼	44	+ ¼
Am Water Works	43	6¾	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	3	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
Am Wool pf (4k)	6	70½	70¼	70¼	— ¾
Am Zinc L & S	14	5⅛	5	5	
Anaconda Cop 1½g	66	26½	25⅝	26⅜	+ ⅝
Anac W&C 1½g	220	26¼	26	26¼	+ ¼
Anchor Hock .30g	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¼
Arch-Dan-M (3g)	2	42	42	42	
Arm D pf cld Se22	2	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	
Armour III	43	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
Armour III pr pf	10	67⅞	66½	66¾	— ½
Armour III pf	50	77	77	77	
Armstrong Cork 1½g	8	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅜
Artloom Corp .20g	5	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	+ ⅞
Assd Dry Gds ½g	12	12⅜	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
Asso DG 1pf 6	80	96	94	96	+2
Asso DG 2pf 7	30	88	88	88	—2
Atch T & SF 4½g	69	58¾	56¾	58½	+2
Atch T&S F pf (5)	8	83	82	83	—3
Atl Coast L 1½g	24	30¼	28¼	29⅛	+1⅜
Atl G & W I (3e)	3	20	20	30	—1
Atl Refining .55g	9	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ½
Atl Refing pf 4	20	111	110¾	110¾	— ¼
Atlas Corp (1¼g)	8	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Atlas Pow 1½g	190	65½	65	65½	+ ½
Austin Nichols	16	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
Aust N pr A 2k	6	84	77¼	84	+8
Aviation Cp (.10g)	69	4½	4¾	4¾	
Bald Loco ct ¾g	29	16	15¼	16	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	61	6⅞	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	39	10¼	9⅝	10¼	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	5	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ⅛
Barber Asphalt	14	22⅞	22	22⅝	+1
Barker Bros (¼g)	1	10¼	10¼	10½	— ⅛
Barker pf 2¾	20	43½	43½	43½	
Barnsdall Oil .60	26	17¾	17	17¾	+ ⅛
Bath Iron Wks (2g)	5	15¼	15⅛	15¼	
Bayuk Cigars 1½	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
Beech Aire 1e	12	11½	11	11	— ⅜
Belding-Hem (.80)	1	11	11	11	
Bell Aircraft (1g)	9	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat 1¾g	27	34	33⅜	33¾	— ⅛
Benef In L (.60g)	5	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ⅜
Best & Co 1.60a	3	33⅞	33¾	33⅞	+ ⅛
Best Foods (.80g)	13	14⅜	14	14⅜	+ ⅛
Beth Steel 4½g	46	60¾	59⅜	60⅜	+ ⅝
Bigelow-Sanf (1g)	3	33¼	33	33½	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox (.20g)	3	9	9	9	+ ⅛
Boeing Airpl (1g)	16	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
Bohn Al & Br (2)	4	45¾	45¼	45¾	+ ⅛
Bon Ami A 4	10	95¼	95⅛	95½	
Bon Ami B 2½	10	47⅜	47⅛	47⅜	—1⅛
Bond Stores 1.60	2	27	26½	27	
Borden Co (.90g)	24	28½	28⅜	28½	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	5	32¾	32¼	32¾	+ ⅛
Boston & Maine	5	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
Brewing Corp (2)	1	32	32	32	
Bridgeport Br 1.20	11	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	12	26¼	26	26	— ⅛
Briggs & Strat (3)	4	41	40⅜	40⅜	—1⅛
Bklyn & Qu Trans	7	½	½	½	
Bklyn Un Gas ¼g	8	15½	14¾	15¼	+ ¾
Brunswick-Bal ½g	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie ¼g	15	8⅛	7⅞	8	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	29	6½	6¾	6½	
Budd Mfg pf	130	101	98	101	+3
Budd Wheel (¾g)	17	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
Buffalo Forge .90g	1	17¼	17½	17½	— ⅛
Bullard Co (1g)	3	20	19¾	20	+ ⅛
Bulova Watch (2)	3	31	31	31	
Burling Mills .70g	10	27¼	26½	26½	+ ⅜
Burl Mills 5 pf 5	3	108	108	108	
Burr Add Mach .60	47	12½	11⅞	12⅛	— ⅜
Bush Termin'l .20g	28	4	3½	3⅞	— ⅛
Bush TB pf1¾k	230	35¼	34⅜	35	—1
Butler Bros (.45g)	3	9¾	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
Butte Cop&Z ⅛g	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Byers (AM) Co	9	14¼	13¾	14¼	+ ⅜
Byers AM pf 7	20	78¾	78¼	78¾	— ½
Byron Jackson ⅛g	5	20	20	20	
Calif Pack (1½)	4	26½	25¾	26½	+ ⅝
Calif P pf 2½	50	54	54	54	
Callahan Zinc Lead	3	1¼	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
Calum & Hec .45g	17	7¾	7	7¾	+ ⅛
Campbell Wy ½g	2	15¾	15½	15½	+ ⅜
Can Dry G Ale .60	9	22	21¾	22	+1
Canadian Pacific	40	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Cannon Mills (2)	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
Carriers & Gen .20	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Case (JI) Co (3g)	2	107¾	107	107	
Caterpil Tractor 2	10	48½	47¾	48½	+1
Celanese Corp (1g)	11	36	35	35½	— ⅛
Celanese 7 pf 7	20	116¾	116	116	— ¾
Celanese pr pf 7	70	125	125	125	
Celotex Corp (⅛)	7	13	12¾	12⅞	
Celotex pf1 new	10	19	19	19	+ ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½	9	19¾	19	19½	+ ⅛
Cent Foundry .10e	7	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
Cent I L pf 4½	20	108½	108½	108½	+ ⅞
Cent RR NJ	24	10⅞	9¾	10½	+1
Cent V Sug 2½e	13	20	19¼	19⅝	— ⅜
Cerro de Pas (4)	13	36¾	36	36½	
Certain-teed Prod	6	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	450	55½	54	54½	+ ¾
Champ P&F ¾g	2	21	21	21	
Checker Cab	7	29	28	28¾	+ ⅝
Ches & Ohio (3)	25	45¾	44½	45½	+1
Ches & Oh pf (4)	3	108A	108A	108A	
Chi & E III	15	7¾	7	7	
Chi&E I A 1.50g	17	13¼	12	12½	+ ⅛
Chi Grt West	14	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 2½	21	17¾	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Order ⅛e	1	13¾	13	13¼	+ ⅜
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	1	17¼	17	17	
Chi P T orpf 2½	110	53	53	53	— ½
Ch Yell Cab (1)	4	14¾	14¼	14¼	Aug 2
Chickasha Cot Oil	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
Chiln Co	18	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Chrysler Corp 1½g	47	76¾	75	76¾	+1¾
City Ice & F 1.20	5	14½	14⅜	14½	
Cityl&F pf 6½	20	103	103	103	Aug 2
City Stores	5	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	Aug 2
Clark Eq 1½g	7	34	33½	33½	Aug 2
Clev E I pf 4½	30	116½	116½	116½	
Clev Grap Br (1g)	3	35⅜	35¼	35¼	Aug 2
Climax Mol 1.20a	10	38½	37¾	38½	+ ⅛
Clett Peabody 1g	8	36¼	36	36½	+ ⅛
Clett Pea pf 7	20	145	145	145	Aug 2
Cocoa-Cola A 3	70	64½	64½	64½	Aug 2
Colgate-Palm-P ½	18	20⅜	20	20⅛	
Col-P-P pf4¼	20	108	108	108	
Collins & Aik	15	23½	23¼	23⅜	+ ½
Col & South	310	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
Col & So 1pf	430	9	8¾	9	
Col & Sou 2pf	40	8½	8½	8½	
Col Fuel & Ir ¾g	7	16	15½	16	+ ½
Col Br'cast A .60g	8	21½	21¾	21¼	— ⅛
Col Br'cast B .60g	2	21½	21½	21½	— ½
Colum G & E	169	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Com G&E 6 pf 6	4	66½	64¾	66½	— ½
Col G&E) 5pf 5	20	63	63	63	—4
Colum Pict (½ge)	13	15¾	15	15¾	+ ⅛
Comi Credit (3)	4	39¼	39⅛	39¼	
Comi Invest Tr (3)	10	41¾	40⅜	41¾	+1⅛
Comi Solvents .30g	39	14	13⅜	14	+ ⅛
Com'wlth & South	236	1¦	¾	1¦	+1⅛
Com & Sou pf (3k)	14	63¼	62¼	63¼	+ ½
Comwlth Ed 1.05g	22	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅛
Conde Nast (½gg)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Congoleum-Nairn 1	5	22¼	21¾	22¼	+ ½
Consol Cigar 1½e	1	19½	19½	19½	
Con C pr pf 6½	50	106½	106	106	+1
Cons Coppermin	16	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
Cons Edison 1.60	74	22⅛	21½	22	+ ⅜
Cons Edison pf (5)	3	103⅞	103¾	103¾	
Consol Film Ind	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Cons Film I pf ½k	5	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
Cons Laundries	16	5⅝	5	5	
Consol RR Cuba pf	8	12⅜	12½	12⅜	— ⅛
Cons Vultee (1g)	19	15⅝	15½	15¼	+ ⅛
Consol'n Coal	18	11½	11	11½	+ ⅛
Container Corp ¾g	4	19½	19½	19½	+1
Cont Baking ½pe	15	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ½
Cont Baking pf (8)	3	106½	106	106	—1¼
Cont Can (½gg)	16	32¾	32	32½	+ ⅛
Cont Dia Fib .45g	6	12⅜	11¾	12⅜	+ ½
Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	46½	46½	46½	+ ½
Cont Motors .30g	51	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	5	34	33	34	+1¼
Cont Steel (½gg)	2	23½	23¼	23¼	
Copperweld Stl .80	4	13½	13	13½	— ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40	210	44¼	43¾	44	— ⅜
Corn Prod (2.60)	8	58¼	58	58¼	+ ⅜
Coty Inc (.15g)	2	5½	5	5⅛	
Coty International	3	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	29	19¼	18¾	19	+ ⅝
Crane Co pf 5	140	105¼	105¼	105¾	
Cream of Wh 1½g	2	20¾	20¼	20¾	
Crosley Corp ½g	46	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅜
Crown Cork&S ½e	1	26½	26½	26½	+ ¾
Crown Ck pf 2¼	2	43½	43½	43½	— ⅜
Crown Zeller (1)	10	15	14⅞	15	
Crown-Zel pf 5	130	98	98	98	— ½
Crucible Stl (2e)	13	32⅜	31⅜	32¼	— ⅜
Crucible Stl pf (5)	2	76	76	76	
Cuban-Am Sug ¾ae	22	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅞
Curtis Publishing	46	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
Curt P pr pf 2¼k	8	33⅜	32¾	33⅜	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wright 1e	100	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A (1g)	7	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
Cutler-Hammer ⅛e	3	22¾	22½	22¾	+1¼
Davega Stores .30g	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Davison Chem (1g)	2	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅜
Deere & Co (1g)	19	36⅝	35½	36⅝	+1⅛
Deere & Co pf 1.40	2	34½	34	34½	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	23	13¼	12⅜	13⅛	+ ⅛
Del Lack & West	54	7⅜	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
Det Edison .90g	10	20½	20	20½	+ ½
Devoe&Ray A 1	230	29½	28½	29½	
Diam Match 1½	2	30⅞	30¾	30¾	
Diam T Motor ½g	1	13	13	13	— ⅛
Dist Corp-S h2.22	17	28¾	28¼	28½	— ½
Dixie Cup (¼g)	3	14¾	14	14	— ⅜
Dixie C A 2½	20	43¼	43¼	43¼	— ½
Doehler Die C ¾g	4	27½	27½	27¾	
DomeMines h1.20g	16	20⅜	20	20	+ ⅛
Douglas Aircraft 5e	13	61	60	61	+1
Dow Chem (3)	3	136⅝	136	136½	+1½
Dresser Mfg 1g	13	28	26½	28	+2½
Duplan Corp (.30g)	1	11½	11½	11½	
du Pont deN (2g)	7	145	144	144	+1
Eastern Air L	11	36¾	35¾	36¼	+ ⅛
Eastern Roll Mill	5	6⅞	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	4	161½	161	161½	
E Kodak pf 6	110	177½	177½	177½	
Eaton Mfg (3)	2	40⅝	40½	40½	+ ⅛
Edis Bros Strs .80	4	17⅜	17	17	— ⅛
El & Mus Ind .06g	1	4	4	4	
El Auto-Lite 1g	2	34¼	34	34	+ ⅛
Elec Boat (½gg)	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt	88	4¾	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	11	65½	63	65½	
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	19	70½	67½	70	+1½
El Storage Bat (2)	2	39½	39	39	
El Paso N G 2.40	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
Eng Pub Service	36	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
Eng PS $5 pf 5	240	79	78¾	79	— ½
EngPS$5½pf5½	220	83	81¼	81¼	—1½
Eng PS $6 pf 6	2	87	87	87	
Equit Off Bldg	22	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
Erie RR (½gg)	24	11¾	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅜
Erie RR pf ½gg	134	11¾	10⅞	11½	+ ⅜
Erie RR pf A (5)	2	48	47½	48	
Eureka Vac Cl ¼g	6	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
Evans Products	7	11⅞	10⅞	11⅞	+1
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	8	25½	24⅝	25½	+ ⅜
Exchange Buf .15g	9	2⅜	2½	2½	— ⅛
Fairbanks Morse 1a	2	35½	34½	35¼	+ ⅛
Fajardo Sugar (2)	3	24¼	23¾	24¼	+ ⅛
Fed'L&Traction¼g	3	15⅝	15¾	15⅝	+ ½
Fed Mogul (1)	3	16	15⅞	15⅞	Aug 2
Fed M Truck .20g	14	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Fed D Strs 1.40a	2	21¾	21	21¾	+ ⅛
Fed D S pf 4¼	20	53	52¾	53	—1¼
Ferro Enam ¼g	3	16½	16¼	16½	Aug 2
Fid P Fire L 1.60a	2	47½	47½	47½	+ ½
Firest T&R 1½g	13	36¾	36¼	36¾	+1¾
Firest T&R pf 6	1	109½	109½	109½	Aug 2
First Nat Strs 2½	2	37¾	37¾	37¾	
Flintkote ⅓g	3	18¾	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
Florence Stove 1g	5	31	31	31	—2
Follansbee Stl	5	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
FollansbeeStl pf	340	42½	41¾	42¼	+ ¾
Food Fair Strs (1)	1	12	12	12	
Food Mach .70g	1	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	+ ⅜
Foster Wheeler	6	15	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
Francisco Sugar	6	10⅞	10½	10¾	+ ¼
Freeport Sulph (2)	4	36	36	36	+ ⅜
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	Aug 2
Fruehauf pf (5)	40	107¼	107¼	107¼	+ ¼
Gabriel Co .(20g)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Gair (Robert) ¼ae	15	3	2⅞	3	
Gamewell 1½g	250	25½	23½	23⅞	—1⅞
Gar Wood Ind .35g	28	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cont ¼e	1	12½	12½	12½	—1¼
Gaylord pf 2¾	110	52	51⅞	52	
Gen Am Inv pf 6	1	106	106	106	
Gen Am Trans 1g	5	43¼	43	43¼	+ ¼
Gen Baking .45g	12	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze .30g	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Gen Cable	22	5¼	4½	5	
Gen Cab'e A	8	12½	12¼	12½	+ ¼
Gen Cb pf 5½k	80	88¾	88¾	88¾	
Gen Cigar 1	2	25	25	25	— ⅛
Gen Elec (1.40)	50	36¾	35⅞	36¼	+1½
Gen Foods 1.20g	7	41⅜	40⅝	40¾	+ ⅛
Gen G & El A	33	1½	1½	1½	
Gen Motors (1g)	114	52	50¾	52	+1⅝
Gen Motors pf (5)	1	130	130	130	
Gen Out Advert	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
Gen Prec Eq ½g	4	19¾	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
Gen Print Ink .20g	5	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Gen Pub Service	10	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ¼g	10	19½	19	19½	+ ½
Gen Real&Util	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Gen Real&Util pf	2	50	49½	49½	— ½
Gen Refract .60g	2	20	19½	20	
Gen Shoe ¾g	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Gen S C pf 4½k	400	79¼	78	79	
Gen Tel (1.60)	3	22¾	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
Gen Time Inst	3	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅜
Gen T & Rub ½g	6	20¾	20¼	20¾	+ ⅜
Gillette Saf R .¼g	21	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros .30g	2	11⅛	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	1	78	78	78	
Glidden Co (.60g)	7	19⅜	19	19⅛	— ⅜
Glidden co pf 2¼	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	
Gobel (Adolf)	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Gobel Brew (.20)	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Goodrich (BF) ½g	32	37⅞	36¾	37⅞	+ ⅜
Goodrich pf (5)	3	98	96½	96½	+ ¼
Goodyear Tire 1½g	33	36¾	35½	36½	+ ⅞
Goodyear T&R pf 5	3	105¼	105	105	
Gotb Hosiery (¼ae)	12	6¾	6¼	6¾	— ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	13	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Granby Con M .60	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Grand Union	2	16	16	16	
Granite C S 17½g	4	10¾	10	10¾	— ⅛
Grant (WT) 1.40	4	33¼	32¾	33¼	— ⅛
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct ⅜e	3	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf 1g	26	27⅜	26⅝	27⅜	+ ⅛
Gt West Sug 1½g	7	24	23½	24	
Gt West S pf 7	20	148	147½	148	
Green (H L) (2g)	2	45	45	45	—1½
Greyhound Corp (1)	22	17¾	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
Greyhound pf (.35)	4	13¼	13	13¾	+ ⅛
Grum Air Ex 1g	4	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅜
Guantan Sugar	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Gulf Mob & Ohio	10	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	— ⅛
Gulf Mob&Ohio pf	7	34½	34	34½	+1
Gulf Oil 1	29	46⅞	46	46¾	+1
Hanna $5 pf (5)	20	106	106	106	— ½
Hat Cp Am A ¼g	3	6	6	6	
Hayes Indust .15g	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
Hayes Mfg	11	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛
Hazel-AtlasGl 5	40	107¼	107¼	107¼	
Heime (GW) 3½g	2	66	65⅞	65⅞	—1⅛
Hercules Powd (1g)	6	77½	76	77½	
Hires (CE) (1.20)	3	22¾	22¾	22¾	
Holly S

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

CED Head Says Postwar Plans Progressing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Stimulated by the work of autonomous postwar planning committees in hundreds of industrial communities, American industry is making gratifying progress in planning for the creation of postwar employment. The goal is to create approximately 20,000,000 new jobs.

This is the statement of Paul Hoffman, President of the Studebaker Corporation and chairman of the Committee for Economic Development, in a signed article in the current issue of American Magazine. He points to five factors which promise to step up postwar reconversion and employment.

Plan Conversion

First, Mr. Hoffman declares that an untold number of American industrial units have already adopted plans for speeding reconversion. For example, he points to a large chemical company which, after losing 10 months following the first World War in planning peacetime uses for its expanded plant, now has detailed blueprints for a dozen postwar projects.

"An Illinois metal products factory has everything down in black and white for a switch to peacetime output the day the shooting stops," Mr. Hoffman continues. "A washing machine outfit, now making an ammunition component, has a specific schedule for every one of its tools and dies. . . . An auto company plans to keep its workers busy making jeeps for farmers until the factory is re-equipped to turn out passenger cars. . . . And an Ohio steel concern has asked customers to file estimates of their first year's requirements, so that it can schedule its own operations in advance."

Second, Mr. Hoffman reports that many companies have completed plans to manufacture wholly different products or improvements on their old ones. "A corporation now turning out explosives will produce a new plastic, an improved insecticide, a better soap ingredient, and several new types of lacquers," he states. "An aircraft company intends to switch over a large portion of its plant and machinery to prefabricated houses; while another aircraft company is spending millions on research in plywoods. . . .

"A leading refrigerator firm will market an air-conditioning machine which, at the flick of a switch, will either warm or cool your home. . . . And a famous optical company is getting ready to run out a domestic freezing unit which, it hopes, will take the place of home canning."

Huge Backlog

Third, the backlog demand for many industrial products that are now available will keep many industries going at top speed for years, Mr. Hoffman declares.

Fourth, Hoffman says that wartime technological developments will result in the creation of many new products and industries.

"Glass fibre plays a dominant role in the thinking of another wide-awake businessman," Mr. Hoffman writes. "A concern making package machinery has found an unexpected use for plastics. And a fourth company plans to replace a vital gear with a better and cheaper one molded out of powdered metal."

Fifth, Mr. Hoffman contends that, because 1940 plants and equipment have been permitted to fall into disrepair, we will spend about $135,000,000,000 to rebuild, modernize and enlarge existing factories.

"The only agency that is equipped to grapple with the colossal job of creating postwar employment," Mr. Hoffman declares, "is private business enterprise."

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In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

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BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 16
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Aug. 18
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank ..... Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank ..... Aug. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank ..... Aug. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea ..... Aug. 20

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
300	Ainsworth (¼g)	7½	7½	7½
300	Air Inv war	1-32	1-32	1-32
1000	Airc Access (½g)	3½	3½	3½
100	Air-Way ElAp(.20g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
20	Ala Gt Sou (4½g)	85	85	85
20	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	112½	112½	112½
50	Allied Prod (2)	27	27	27
150	Alum Ltd (h8a)	94	93¾	93¾
400	Alum Co Am (2g)	110	108	109
100	Alum Co Am pf (6)	114¾	113¾	113¾
100	Alum Goods (.80g)	17¾	17¾	17¾
100	Am Box Board (¾g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
200	Am Capital B	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Am CP&L A (⅝g)	36	36	36
200	Am CP&L new (.60g)	33½	33½	33½
100	Am Cit P&L B	2½	2½	2½
400	Am Cyan B (.60)	43	42½	43
2300	Am & Fgn P war	1¾	1¾	1¾
150	Am For&Hoe (⅝g)	16	15¾	15¾
900	Am Gas & El (1.60)	26	25½	26
1100	Am Gen (.15g)	5	5	5
175	Am Gen 6% pf (2)	36	36	36
900	Am Light & T (1.20)	18	17¾	18
200	Am Lt & T pf (1½)	26	26	26
10	Am Mfg pf (5)	87½	87½	87½
7400	Am Maracaibo	1¼	1	1¼
100	Am Meter (½g)	23	23	23
600	Am Republics (.10g)	10¾	10⅝	10⅝
3200	Am Superpower	⅛	⅛	⅛
800	Am Superpow pf	13¼	12⅞	13¼
100	Am Writ Pap	4	4	4
100	Anch Post F (.15g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Ang-Wupp (.06g)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
300	Ark Nat Gas	4¼	4¼	4¼
26	Ark Nat Gas A	4¾	4	4¾
100	Ark N Gas pf (.70k)	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Art Met Wks (.60)	8½	8½	8½
700	Atlantic C Fish (¼g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Atlas Corp war	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	Avery & Sons (½g)	9	9	9
900	Babcock & Wil (½g)	21	20½	21
100	Baldw Loco pf(2.10)	38¾	38¾	38¾
3100	Baldwin Loco war	4¾	4½	4½
700	Barium Stk Stl	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Bellanca Aire	2¾	2¾	2¾
1000	Berk & Gay Furn	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Birds Eye	7¾	7¾	7¾
500	Blis (E W) (2)	13¾	13½	13¾
600	Blue Ridge	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
50	Blue Rid cv pf (3d)	47	47	47
100	Bohack (HC)	8½	8½	8½
100	Bowm-Bilt H 1 pf	5½	5½	5½
4500	Braz Tr L&P (h2½g)	21	19¾	20¾
400	Breeze Corp (.80g)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
2600	Brewst Asp (6a)	4	3¾	4
500	Bridgit Mach	6¾	6¼	6¾
100	Brill A	5½	5½	5½
200	Brit Celan	4¾	4¾	4¾
1000	Brown Oil (1.60)	4	3⅞	4
100	Brown F & W A	14½	14½	14½
400	Buf N&EP pf	14½	14½	14½
900	Bunk Hill & S	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
1300	Burma Ltd	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4400	Burnham Corp	2½	2½	2½
200	Calamba Sug	6¾	6¾	6¾
600	Cal El Pow	5¾	5¾	5¾
1400	Callite Tung (.20g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Can Marconi (h.04g)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1100	Can Vinegar Corp	14¼	14	14¼
200	Catalin Am (.10e)	3½	3½	3½
100	Cen&SW Ut	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	CenHud G&E (.51g)	9	9¼	9¼
300	Cen Ohio Sti (.60g)	8½	8½	8½
100	Cent Maine Pow	9	8¾	9
100	Chesebrough (4a)	101¾	101¾	101¾
200	Chi Flex Shaft (2g)	80	80	80
75	Chi Riv&Mch (¼g)	7	7	7
175	Childs pf	22¼	22	22
1000	Cities Service	13¾	12¾	13¾
250	Cit Svc pf	86	85¼	85¾
100	Cit Svc pf B	8	8	8
10	Cit Svc P&L $6pf (6)	85	85	85
100	Cleve El Illum (1g)	34	33½	33½
400	Cleve Tri-Cont war	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
500	Colon Develop	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
200	Colon Dev cv pf (6)	4¾	4¾	4¾
500	Colonial Airl	8¼	8	8
500	Colo Fuel & I war	3	2¾	3
100	Colts P F Arm (½g)	51½	51½	51½
220	Colum G&E pf (5)	50¼	49	50¼
50	Comm P Stc (1.60)	20	20	20
1000	Comm Wat Svc	11	11	11
250	Compo Sh M vtc	10½	10¼	10½
200	Cons Gas Util (3.60)	62½	62½	62½
10	Con GE Bal pf C (4)	109	109	109
300	Cons Gas Ut	4¾	4¼	4¼
500	Cons Royalty (.10)	2	2	2
100	Cons Stl Corp (½g)	8½	8½	8½
300	Cont Textile	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
50	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	96	95½	96
800	Cont Roll&Stl (¾g)	10	10	10
100	Cooper-Bess (½g)	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
300	Copper Range (½g)	6	5¾	6
100	Corn Coon & Rey	1½	1½	1½
200	Cosden Petro pf	21	20½	20½
4200	Creole Pet	26	25¼	26
500	Croft Brewing		½	½
200	Crown C Pet	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Crown C IntA (.30k)	9	9	9
200	Crystal Oil Ref		⅞	⅞
1900	CubanAtlSug (2½e)	19	18⅜	19
100	Dayton Rub (½g)	16¼	16¼x	16¼
100	Dayton Rub A (2)	32	32	32
100	Dennison Mf A (.30g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
500	Dennison M prpf (3a)	4¼	4	4¼
400	Derby Oil	4	4¼	4¼
10	Det Nibbing	26	26	26
300	DetMichStove(.0g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	DivcoTwinTrk(.2g)	3½	3½	3½
50	Draper Corp (2)	73	73	73
100	Duro-Test (.05g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	DuvalTex Sul (½g)	10	10	10
500	Eagle Pich Ld (.20g)	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜
900	East Gas & F	2½	2⅜	2⅜
100	EastGd Pfpf (2¼k)	34½	34¼	34½
25	East G&Fprpf (4½)	56	56	56
800	East Sta Corp	11-16	11-16	11-16
120	EastSug As pf 2½K	37	36¾	37
300	El Bond & Sh		7½	7½
2900	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	77¼	76½	76¾
300	El Bo & Sh $5 pf (5)	73	73	73
900	El P&L 2ptA	47	44½	47
100	El P&L 5s '72	1	1	1
1300	Emers Elec (.20g)		7½	7
20	EmpDisEl pf	94	93¾	94
100	Empire Pow (1k)	39½	39½	39½
800	Equity Corp	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	EquityCp$3pf(2¼k)	31¾	31¾	31¾
300	EsquireInc(.20g)	4¾	4½	4¾
50	Eureka Pipe L (3g)	32	32	32
200	Eversharp Inc (¾g)	14	13¾	14
600	Fairchild Av (.60g)	8	8¼	8
200	Fairchild Eng&Air	2¼	2¼	2⅜
300	Falstaff Brew (.60)	11½	11½	11½
200	Fanateel Met (¼e)	19⅝	19	19⅝
50	Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	101	100¾	101
100	Ford M Can A (h1)	19	19	19
1700	Ford Mot Ltd	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
900	Froedt G&M (.80)	17	16½	17
300	Froedt G pf (1.20)	20	20	20
25	Fuller S cv (3e)	40½	40½	40½
75	Fullers pf (h3)	61	61	61
20	GatineauPow pf(h5)	77½	77½	77½
400	Gen Alloys	1	1	1
200	Gen Firepfg	15	14⅞	15
30	Gen Out Adv pf(6)	72	71	71
90	Gen Pub S pf	82	82	82
50	Georg Pow $6 pf(6)	110	110	110
2100	Glen Ald Coal(.80g)	15½	14¾	14¾
200	Goldfield Con	5-32	5-32	5-32
200	Gray Mfg	7¼	7¼	7¼
25	Gt Atl & P nv	83½	83½	83½
100	Gt Nor Pap (.80g)	33¾	33¾	33¾
800	Hecla Min (½g)	6⅝	6½	6½
100	Hayden Chem (.40g)	21	21	21
100	Hoe (R) & Co A	26½	26½	26½x
100	Holland Val (1.80)	18	18	18
200	Humble Oil (¾g)	71	70	71
200	Huyler's	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Hygrade Fd (.30g)	8½	8½	8½
100	Il Iowa Pow	3	2¾	3
600	Il Iowa Pow dic ct	6¾	6	6¾
300	Il Iowa Pwpf (1¾k)	35½	35	35½
200	Il Zinc (1.05g)	12¾	12¾	12¾
300	Imo Oil Ltd (h½)	13½	13¾	13½
10	Ind Bve 6% pf	132¼	132¼	132¼
20	Ind Svc 7 pf	35½	35½	35½
1000	Indus Finan-vtc	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
25	Indus Finan pf	30	30	30
100	Ins Co N Am (2½a)	82	81	82
400	Int Hyd-El pf	8	7¾	8
300	Int Indust	3¼	3¼	3¼
600	Int Petrol (h1)	18¾	18½	18¾
300	Invest Roy	3¼	3	3¼
50	Iron Firem-vtc	18¾	18¾	18¾
400	Ital Superpow A	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Jacobs Aire en	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
700	Jacobs (F L)	5	5	5
300	Jeannette Gla	2¼	2¼	2¼
50	Jer C Pk $1.60	100	100	100
1300	Kingston Prod	3¾	3¾	3¾

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
100	Kleinert (.40g)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
110	Koppers Co pf (6)	101	100	100
1100	Krueger Brew (.32½g)	6⅝	5¾	5
1100	Krueg Brew (.32½g)	6⅝	5¾	5⅝
30	Lack RR NJ	30	30	30
200	Lake Sh M (h.80)	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
25	LangUnBak A (2)	21	21	21
1800	Lehigh C&N (.40g)	7¼	6¾	7
1700	Leonard Oil Dev	½	½	½
200	Line Mat (½e)	11	10¾	11
600	Lone StarGas (.40g)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
600	Long Is Lig	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
175	Long Is L pf B	41¾	40¾	41
100	Louis L&E (.30g)	7¼	7¼	7¼
400	Lynch Corp (2)	27	27	27
300	Maas Util Asso	1	1	1
100	Massey-Harris	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1000	Merritt-C&S	6	5¾	6
800	Mesabi Iron	2	2	2
1600	Michigan Bsg	1	⅞	⅞
100	Mich Sug pf (.60k)	6¼	6¼	6¼
400	Mid St P Avtc (.40g)	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	Mid St P Bvtc	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	MidWestCorp (.20g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Midvale (1.50g)	28	28	28
200	Mid-West Abr	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Midwest Oil (¾)	8¾	8½	8¾
30	Minn P&L pf (7)	96	95½	96
100	MissouriPfre (.20g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
400	Mock J Voeh (½g)	11	11	11
500	Molybdenum (½g)	11⅜	11	11
100	Monarch M T (1½g)	17¼	17¼	17¼
200	Monogram Pict	3	3	3
125	Moody Inv pt pf(3)	29¼	27¾	27¾
200	Mt City Cop (.15g)	2	2	2
300	Mount Prod (½)	6¼	6	6¼
3300	Nat Bellas Hess	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
200	Nat City Lines(1)	25¾	25	25¾
100	Nat Cont (1)	13¼	13¼	13¼
100	Nat Fuel G(1)	11¾	11¾	11¾
30	Nat POL pf (6)	100¼	100¼	100¼
100	Nat Rub Mch(¼g)	11	11	11
100	Nat Sug Ref (¾g)	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
300	Nat Un Rad	3¼	3	3¼
100	Nestle-LeMurA(.30k)	4¾	4¾	4¾
225	NEPA $ pf(3k)	48¾	48	48¾
10	New Eng T&T(2¾g)	101	101	101
400	N J Zinc(3g)	60½	60½	60½
300	N Mex & Ariz Ld	3	3	3
30	NY P&L $6 (6)	99¾	99¾	99¾
100	NYSpbdfdsh(1¼g)	17	17	17
110	NYStaE&Gpf($.10)	109	109	109
6400	Niag Hud Pow	2¼	2¼	2¼
25	Niag Hud 1 pf	75¼	75¼	75¼
300	Niag Hud A war	1-32	1-32	1-32
2100	Niag Hud B war			
1400	Niles-Bem-P (1g)	10¼	10	10
300	Noma Elec (¼g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
9000	Nor Am Lt & Pow	⅞	⅞	⅞
75	Nor Am L&P pf	71	70¼	70¼

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:40
200	Nor AmRayA(1g)	29½	29½	29½
600	Nor Sta PwA	6½	6¼	6½
1400	Ogden Corp (¾g)	3½	3⅜	3½
100	Ohio Brass B (.70g)	20	20	20
50	Ohio P S 6 pf (6)	109¾	109¾	109¾
100	Omar Inc (¼g)	7	7	7
100	Overseas Sec (.30g)	7	7	7
300	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	33½	33½	33½
5500	Pnlepec Oil Ven	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1500	Pennroad (¼e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
1500	Pa Gas&El A	⅝	⅝	⅝
10	Pa P&L $6 pf (6)	92½	91½	92½
110	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	99	97½	98¾
300	PaWat&Pow (4)	85	84¼	84½
25	Pepperell (10)	130	130	130
200	Phila Co (.45g)	9	8¾	9
4900	Phoenix Sec	25¼	23⅞	25
2000	Pioneer Gold	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
130	PittsbLake E (2½g)	59	58¾	58¾
2200	Polaris Mng (.03e)		⅞	⅞
200	Potrero Sugar	8¾	8¾	8¾
1000	Premier Gold (h.06)		⅞	⅞
900	Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	67	65¾	66
50	Quaker Oats (4)	88	88	88
5200	RKO opt war	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
600	Raytheon Mfg	11	10⅝	11
500	Reed Roll Bit (.60g)	25	25	25
400	Reiter-Post		⅞	⅞
1500	Republic Avia (⅛g)	3½	3½	3½
100	Rice StixDGds(½g)	9	9	9
500	Richmond Rad(.20g)	3½	3¼	3½
500	Rio GrandeValG vtc	⅞	⅞	⅞
400	Root Pet	5	4¾	5
200	Ryan Aero (.35e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
30	Ryan Cons Pet (.20g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Ryerson & Haynes	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
800	St. Regis Pap	3½	3½	3½
75	St. Regis Pap pf	138	134	138
400	Salt Dome Oil	6¾	6¾	6¾
25	Sanford Mills (1½g)	34	34	34
200	Savoy Oil	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Schiff Co (3)	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
1300	Schulte (DA)	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
125	Schulte (DA) pf	40½	40	40
100	Scovill Mfg (1g)	29¾	29¾	29¾
100	Scullin Stl (1g)	12	12	12
1600	Segal Lock & H	1¼	1	1
1100	Selberling Rub (½g)	7¾	7½	7½
1400	Selected Indus	⅞	⅞	1
100	Selected Ind cv	6⅞	6¾	6¾
100	Seton Leather (½g)	7	7	7
100	Shat-Denn (½g)	3	3	3
200	Shaw W&P (h.90)	15	15	15
100	Simplicity Pat	2¾	2¾	2¾
20	Singer Mfg (6a)	228	228	228
400	Solar Mfg	4½	4¼	4½
900	Sonotone (.15g)	3¾	3⅝	3¾
700	Soss Mfg (.10)	4¾	4¾	4¾
300	So Penn Oil (1.80)	44½	43¾	43¾
50	S W Penn P L (1g)	31	31	31
50	So Cal Ed pf (1½)	43	43	43
500	So Phosphate (.20g)	5¾	5¼	5¼
300	Spalding	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Spalding Gen reg	⅜	⅜	⅜
500	Spencer Shoe (.15g)	5	5	5
200	StandCap&S (¼e)	5½	5¼	5¼
200	Stand C&S pf (1.60)	5½	5¼	5¼
600	Stand C&S pf (1.60)	18¾	17¾	17¾
50	Stand Dredg pf(1.80)	18	18	18
300	St Oil Ky (1)	16¾	16¾	16¾
800	St Pow & Lt	⅜	⅜	⅜
800	Stand Prod	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Sterl Al Prod (.90e)	9½	9½	9½
200	Stinnes (¼g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
1800	Sunray Oil (.10g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
900	Technicolor	14	13½	14
20	Texas P&L pf (7)	112	112	112
100	Texon Oil & L (.20g)	8	8	8
200	Thlo Rock (.20g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
20	Tob & Al Stks (½g)	56½	55	55
10	Todd Shpyds (1¼k)	57	57	57
300	Trans-Lux	3	2¾	3
300	Transwest Oil (¼g)	12¾	12¾	12¾
1000	Tri-Cont war	⅞	⅞	⅞
50	Tubize Chat A	59½	59½	59½
100	Tung-Sol Lp (.20e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Tung Sol L pf (.80)	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Udylite Corp (.20e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Unexcelled Mfg (½)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Union G Can	7	7	7
2400	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	1¾	1¼	1¼
7600	Unit Gas	3	2¾	2⅞
200	Unit Gas pf (9K)	122	122	122
700	Unit Gas war	⅞	7-16	7-16
800	Unit Lt & Pow A	9-16	½	9-16
2800	Unit Lt & Pow B	½	½	½
900	Unit Lt & P pf	51	50½	50½
20	Unit NJ RR & C 10	260	260	260
200	Unit Prof Sh	½	½	½
300	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	70½	69¾	70½
100	U S & Int Sec	15-16	15-16	15-16
25	US & I Sec pf (2K)	73¼	73¼	73¼
800	U S Foil B .30G	7¾	7½	7¾
500	U S Radiator	3¼	3¼	3¼
800	Unit Wall Pap	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Univ Pict vtc	16½	16½	16½
50	Univ Prod (.80g)	19½	19½	19½
800	Utah-Idaho Sug (.15g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
225	Utah P&L pf (5¼k)	59½	58½	59¼
100	Valspar Corp	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1200	Venezuel Pet	8¼	7⅞	8
	Virg Pub Svc pf	67	67	67
100	West Va C&C (½e)	4½	4½	4½
600	West Air Lines	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜
100	Wey'berg Shoe (¾)	9	8¾	9
200	Woolwth Ltd (.141g)	9½	9½	9½

Total stock sales today estimated 290,000 shares, for ago 46,400 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
31	Am P&L 6s 2016	106⅞	106⅝	106⅞
4	Am Writ Pap 6s 61	94	94	94
12	Ark P&L 5s 56	107¼	107¼	107¼
2	As Elec 4½s 53	69½	69½	69½
11	As G&E 5½s 71	20	19½	19½
7	As G&E 6s 68	20	20¾	20
1	As G&E 4½s 49	20	20	20
7	As T&T 5½s 55A	80¾	80¾	80¾
1	As T&T 5½s 55A reg	80¼	80¼	80¼
10	Bell T Can 5s 57B	116½	116	116
4	Boston Ed 2¾s 70A	103¾	103¾	103¾
59	Cen St El 5½s 54	36½	36	36¼
26	Cen St El 5s 48	36¼	35½	36
10	Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	54¾	54¼	54½
5	Cities Ser 5s 69	95½	95	95
2	Cities Ser 5s 58	95¼	95	95
24	Cities Ser 5s 50	98	95½	98
	Cit SP&L 5½s 49	98	98	98
15	Cit SPow 5½s 52	97½	97	97
4	Cons Textile 5s 53 st	102	102	102
16	Cont G&E 5s 58A	98⅞	96½	96½
9	East G&F 4s 56A	88	87¼	87¼
3	Elec P&L 5s 2030	99¾	99¾	99¾
	Empire Dis 3¾s 52	106	106	106
3	Fla Pow 4s 66C	106	106	106
6	Fla P&L 5s 54	104	104	104
7	Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	98¾	98¼	98¼
7	Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	97	96½	96½
2	Grand Trunk 4s 50	100	100	100
1	Ill Pow&L 5s 56C	106	106	106
1	Ill Pow&L 5½s 57	102¼	102¼	102¼
1	Ill Pow&L 6s 53	108	108	108
1	Ill Pow&L 5½s 54B	106¾	106¾	106¾
7	Inters Pow 6s 52	50	50¼	50
10	Inters Pow 5s 57	84¾	84½	84¾
10	Is P&L 4½s 58A	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
	Lou P&L 5s 57	109¼	109¼	109¼
2	Midland Val 5s 43	58	58	58
1	Milw G Lt 4½s 67	108	108	108
8	Nevada Cal E 5s 56	102¾	102¾	102¾
20	N Eng G&E 5s 50	65½	65½	65¾
3	N Eng G&E 5s 47	65¾	65¾	65¾
4	N Eng Pow 5s 48	94	94	94
3	Nor Con Ut 5½s 48A	80	80	80
3	OklaNatGas3¼s 55	107½	107½	107½
9	Pen Cen L&P 4½s 77	106½	106½	106½
4	Potomc Ed 5s 56E	112	112	112
3	Pub Sv NJ 6s ct	154½	154½	154½
3	Shaw W&P 4½s 67A	104¾	104¾	104¾
7	So Ind Ry 4s 51	69½	69

Pete Fox Batting .515 Against Tribal Hurling

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Steve O'Neill will give a liberal reward to the person who can drop a hint for the quickest and safest way of silencing the bat of Pete Fox. As the Red Sox-Cleveland series continued this afternoon at Fenway Park, the Boston right fielder, from the Tribe's point of view, was the most feared hitter walking up to the plate.

Of course, O'Neill gave much consideration in the pre-series meeting to the home run swings of Bobby Doerr and Jim Tabor. Those two boys can break up a ball game with one swish of their bludgeon. But you can be sure that Steve gave some attention to this Fox fellow, who always seems to be on base when the Indians are the other side.

Torrid Pace

While Fox has stayed just over or not far under the charmed .300 batting level all season, his pace against the Cleveland mound staff has been terrific. Prior to the series final this afternoon, Pete's 1943 average facing the O'Neill hurlers was a sensational .515, with 17 hits in 33 official tries. The fact that all 17 were singles does not temper the situation as far as O'Neill is concerned. A man on base throws your defense into a state of confusion, no matter how far he gets around.

Could the right fielder explain his success against the Cleveland staff? "They've just been dropping safe," was Pete's simple answer. And that is about all any hitter could say. Fox gets good wood on the ball—as they say on the bench—most of the time, but a greater number of his drives simply have been falling in front of and behind the Indians.

The veteran outfielder, at a further risk of boring you with statistics, has had fair success against the Browns, Yankees and Athletics. With 22 out of 65, he has a good .338 pace in the New York series. With the Browns he has done .311; with the A's, .309. Jimmy Dykes is the manager who has slowed Peter to a walk. The right fielder's mark against White Sox hurling is a weak .172.

Stolen Bases

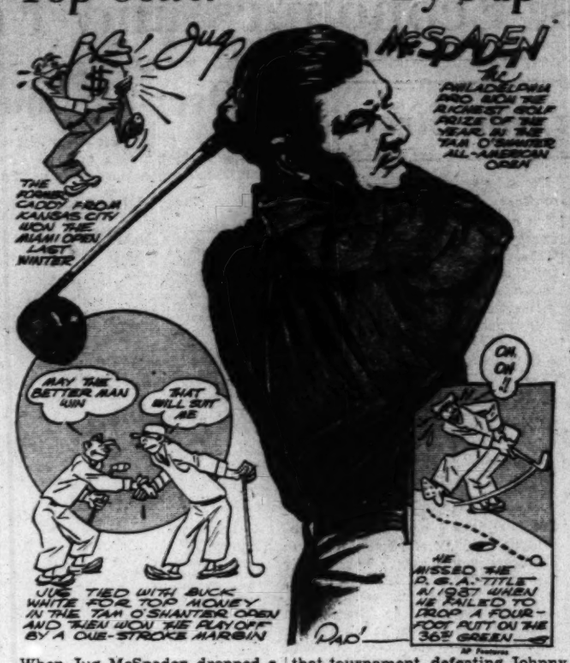
However, at .515 or .172, Fox is an asset to the Red Sox. His all-around outfielding, hitting and base running have been a major factor in keeping the Red Sox on that elevator in the heart of the American League. At 18 stolen bases this morning he was some distance behind Wally Moses of Chicago, the leader at 30, and George Case of Washington, the runner-up at 29. But were Pete in the National League, he would have a comfortable margin on Arky Vaughan's leading figure of 12.

While on the subject of outfielders, this might be a good spot to put in a word for Leon Culberson. The fleet Louisville rookie is showing the crowd what a really fast fly chaser can do for the left side of the Boston defense. By his speed at getting into the left field corner and whipping balls into second base quickly and accurately, Leon cuts many prospective doubles into singles. Too, the boy has done very well indeed at bat. His ability to get on base has made the long clouts of Jim Tabor and Bobby Doerr, who follow him in the batting order, more effective and productive.

♪ ♪ ♪

Briefs . . . The Braves lost another close game yesterday, being set back by the Pirates, 5-4, on Frankie Gustine's ninth-inning single . . . The hit followed Elbie Fletcher's double . . . Red Barrett, who hiked out of the bull pen, was the losing pitcher . . . That is a silly argument being carried on by Bill Cox and Bucky Harris . . . Nothing can be gained by either side . . . The damage already has been done, with the chief blame belonging with Cox . . . The Red Sox won their exhibition at Camp Edwards last evening, 12-4, with Eddie Lake pitching all the way . . . Should that be a tip for Joe Cronin? . . . The Cleveland club defeated the Coast Guard at Lynn, 3-1.

Top Golfer —By Pap'


Jug McSPADEN
AT PHILADELPHIA WON HIS RICHEST GOLF PRIZE OF THE YEAR, IN THE TAM O'SHANTER ALL-AMERICAN OPEN
THE POPULAR CADDY FROM KANSAS CITY WON THE MIAMI OPEN LAST WINTER.
MAY THE BETTER MAN WIN
THAT WILL SUIT ME
OH, OH !!
JUG TIED WITH BUCK WHITE FOR TOO MONEY IN THE TAM O'SHANTER OPEN AND THEN WON THE PLAY-OFF BY A ONE-STROKE MARGIN
HE MISSED THE D. G. A.-TITLE IN 1937 WHEN HE FAILED TO DROP A FOUR-FOOT PUTT ON THE 36th GREEN
PAP

When Jug McSpaden dropped a 20-foot putt for a birdie on the 18th green to win the Tam O'Shanter open championship by a one-stroke margin in a pay-off with Buck White, his mind must have harked back to the 1937 P. G. A. championship final. Jug had the pro crown in his grasp and then let it slip through his fingers when he missed a four-foot putt on the 36th green. On the next hole, Denny Shute, who had been given a reprieve by McSpaden's putting lapse, won the title.

Jug played great golf all through that tournament, defeating Johnny Revolta, the defending champion, Sam Snead, and Ky Laffoon on his way to the final. And then, because the all-important putt failed to drop, he lost the crown.

McSpaden never neglected his putting after that sad experience. He even made his own putter, a powerful looking weapon fashioned out of odds and ends. He moulded and shaped it until it was perfect. It was with this home-made club that Jug rammed home the pay-off putt in the Tam O'Shanter tourney for the top prize of $2,000.

Lack of Competition Hurts Consistency of Golf Stars

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Fuller details of the Tam O'Shanter golf tournament in Chicago, the biggest event of the year for professionals, amateurs and women, somewhat bear out Byron Nelson's viewpoint that lack of competition probably would affect the scores and consistency of the recognize leaders. There certainly were some topsy-turvy exhibits, albeit in Nelson's case, peculiarly enough, he was more consistent this year, in finishing a stroke behind the pair who tied for first money, than he was last year in tying for the top and then winning the play-off with Sergeant Clayton Heafner.

This year Nelson's four rounds were 72, 72, 71, 68, for a total of 283, as against 67, 71, 65, 77 last year, for 280. Those two scores in the 60s, for a 36-hole total of 132, helped pull him through last year, in spite of his extremely un-Nelson-like final round.

Striking Feature

The striking feature of this year's play was that the only man up among the leaders who broke 70 twice was Sergeant Heafner, whose 68s in his second and third rounds were each a stroke better than his best of a year ago. Yet he finished six strokes behind his total of last year, because he started and finished with 75s. In other words, the winning golfer in this modern age practically has to break 70 in one or two rounds and then has to stick pretty closely to the 70-mark in his other rounds.

Even then, as Heafner can ruefully attest, four rounds under 70 do not always win. He found that out in the Miami open of 1940, when he scored 68, 67, 69, 68, for a total of 272, as the only man to break 70 in every round, then finished a stroke behind Byron Nelson's 69, 65, 67, 70. Last year in the Tam O'Shanter was the second time Nelson had thrown a 65 at him at some stage.

Low Round a 66

Fourteen of the first 21 in this year's Tam O'Shanter broke 70 in at least one round, The low round of the tournament was a 66 by Al Huske of the Glen Oak Club, but all that did was to get him some slaps on the back and congratulations for a brilliant contribution, for his other rounds were 79, 74, and 73, which landed him down in a tie for 22nd place.

The freakish combination of match and medal play for the amateurs, playing one style in their amateur tournament and another in the open, was particularly hard on Bob Cochran of St. Louis, because in one of his amateur matches he scored a 67, in defeating Wilford Wehrle, but that didn't count in the open, because his morning round was the one that went on the open board. Consequently, he was not among the first 20 in the open and finished four strokes behind Art Doering, the leading amateur, one behind Wehrle, whereas had his 67 counted, he might have been the leader.

Demaret's Finish

Another contender who had a 67, then only landed in a tie for 11th place, at 289, was Jimmy Demaret, who finished with a 77 when a 70 would have tied him with the leaders. Orville White was another who discovered that one low round means nothing these days, for his 70 led the qualifying open field, but his 81 in a subsequent round landed far down the line with 299.

Willie Goggin tied for the lead at 36 holes, with a pair of 70s, and was only only three strokes worse each of his last two rounds, but only tied for sixth. Last year his 278 tied for fifth. Wilford Wehrle, the other 140-man at the half-way mark, finished 75, 76, which left him far down. Bob Hamilton, whose 70, 71 opening rounds placed him on the heels of the leaders, then skyrocketed to an 81. Terl Johnson opened with a 70, to tie for top, but wound up with a 77 and a total of 297, way out of the running.

Touch of Who's Who

There was a real touch of Who's Who among the contenders who were outside the first-twenty circle, among them Ralph Guldahl, the man who was predominant in 1937-38. His opening round was 39 out and 40 home, and his second round of 75 put him completely out of the running. Lloyd Mangrum, one of the highlight performers of the last winter circuit, had a 70 his third round, but wound up with a 79, for 294. Ky Laffoon, a topnotcher for years although not always consistent, had one 71, but also an 80, and 301 for a total. John Bulla was another with one 71, but also a 78, and away down. Jimmy Hines, long in the upper circle, finished with a 77, and 297 total. Dale Morey, winner of the amateur end of the Tam O'Shanter, totaled 298 in the open. Joe Kirkwood, Jr., used up 299 strokes.

Elmer Reed, presumably the same Elmer who was a former pro at Nashua, N. H., and a bug on flying, opened up with a 78, then played three of the best rounds in the tournament, 71, 73, 69, for 291, and a tie for 17th place. Harry Nettlebladt, with rounds of 72, 74, 71, went into the final round just one stroke worse than last year, when he finished fourth, with 284. His final round this time was 77; last year, 68. Last year up with the leaders; this year, down in the ruck.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Brooklyn Castle Collapsing

That steady rumbling in the distance is not coastal guns or the RAF bombing Germany. It is the breaking up of what, for three long years, was a great power in baseball. Slowly but unmistakably the castle of Brooklyn, built by Larry MacPhail and lorded over by Lippy Leo Durocher, is tumbling to the Ebbets Field turf.

Of course, Dodger fans can argue that the National League race still has a good stretch to run, and that if the Cardinals should come into unexpected trouble this month, the Durochermen could, conceivably, pull themselves back up by their bootstraps. However, the handwriting is on the wall and few there are in the big leagues who are shedding tears.

Not Popular

For, although the Dodgers electrified the fans of the nation in 1940 when, after a lapse of 20 years, they rose brilliantly to the head of the senior circuit, making thousands of friends for baseball who had never before seen the inside of a major league park—although their color aroused the imagination and enthusiasm of everyone within radio or newspaper hearing of the big leagues, they never were popular with the men who played against them; nor were they liked by a majority of the fellows who watched them from the press box.

There were reasons, of course. The professional men had few cheers for them because, even though they had the power and pitching to lead the pennant race with straight percentage baseball, they instead went bullying through the circuit, knocking opposing infielders all over the place, throwing at batters and, on top of it all, squawking the roof right off the grandstand when an umpire called a close play against them. They played rough when they didn't have to and they expected all of the breaks to turn their way.

Let Him Go

Well, these tactics bore fruit for a while—for better than two seasons; but now that the picnic is over, there is little sympathy for Durocher, the guy who held the reins, He is on his way down—and out—and nobody seems to care outside of the family. "Let him go" is the attitude in rival dugouts.

If there was any doubt of Durocher's status at Ebbets Field, some critics think the guessing was eliminated when Freddy Fitzsimmons left Dodger ranks to manage the Phillies. The boys in press row think that Fitz gave the tip when he picked up his glove and shoes and moved to a new clubhouse. The reasoning on this score is that fat Fred knew Leo was through and wanted to shape some sort of security for himself.

It seems logical that when Branch Rickey drops Durocher, he will cut loose his coaching staff, also. Yes, Fitzsimmons probably knew or strongly suspected that a release notice from Ebbets Field was inevitable.

Rickey Busy

And what does the future hold for Ebbets Field patrons? Branch Rickey already has begun taking this old, shop-worn outfit apart. Bobo Newson, Joe Medwick and Dolph Camilli have gone and others will follow in the course of human events. Branch probably will not be satisfied until he has thrown away every brick which Larry MacPhail put into his castle.

Meanwhile, the capable Mr. Rickey is quietly building himself a castle—a minor league farm system similar to the one he put together at St. Louis for Sam Breadon; and by the beginning of next season you will see new, younger faces appearing in the Dodger line-up. It takes time, patience and a lot of money to build up a successful minor chain, but Rickey knows how as well as any man in the game. And when he has finally assembled a new club at Ebbets Field, it will be a fast, hard hitting team with more durability than the one MacPhail built and which Durocher ran. And Durocher by that time will be just a name at Flatbush.

Rickey Seen as Getting Rid Of His High-Salaried Stars

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (AP)—If a person were the unduly suspicious type, he might get the idea that Branch Rickey is breaking up the Dodgers before the Dodgers break up Branch Rickey.

That is, that the Brooklyn boss is getting rid of his high-salaried baseball players before they nibble too deeply into the club's bank account.

It may be just a coincidence that at least three of the players Rickey has disposed of in recent deals are in the higher income brackets, while the men he acquired in the deals are for the most part journeyman ball players drawing probably no better than the union minimum.

The upkeep on Bobo Newsom, sent to the Browns in the cleansing deal supposed to clear the air of dissension, was reported to be $15,000 annually.

Medwick Got $15,000

Joe Medwick, who went to the Giants not so long ago, drew down a reported $15,000 wage. Fred Fitzsimmons, released so he could manage the Phils, and Johnny Allen, who once commanded a salary up around $20,000 a year, each was getting $7,500, more or less, which even at that is more than a lot of major league ball players get.

But when you come to Dolph Camilli, sent to the Giants in the swap for Bill Lohrman, Bill Sayles, and Joe Orengo, you are getting into important money. Camilli got an estimated $22,000 from the Dodgers, in addition to free house-hunting service. The big guy wouldn't leave his California ranch this spring until assured satisfactory living quarters had been found for the family.

With Medwick, Camilli, and Allen with the Giants now, it looks as though the Dodger rooters are going to have to cross the river to the Polo Grounds to see their team play. Imagine the Brooklyn fans rooting for their team wearing Giant uniforms.

No Connection

How many of these deals can be traced to the Leo Durocher-Newsom run-in and the subsequent short-lived strike is problematical. The Newsom deal was naturally. It was announced that the Medwick deal had absolutely no connection with that affair, and there is no reason to think the Camilli and Allen swap was even remotely connected. In fact, Camilli lately hasn't connected with anything, including a baseball.

Anyway, is it too much to suspect that Mr. Rickey has given up on the pennant this year and is systematically breaking up his ball club? Offhand, we would say he's at least crackling it a little, if not actually matching Connie Mack's break-up of the Athletics after the 1932 season. The difference is that Mr. Mack peddled his players for huge sums. We don't think Mr. Rickey can retire on what he is getting for his veteran athletes, and the younger players he is picking up in the deals seem run-of-the-mill.

Not His Type

Mr. Rickey remarked before the start of the season that the Dodgers were not his type of ball club, but it was the general idea he would go along with them as long as they loomed as a contender, waiting until the end of the season before getting busy with the hatchet. The only conclusion is that he considers them no longer a contender. Which isn't a very original conclusion, at that.

Either that or his native economy is getting the best of him and he is lopping off the big salaries regardless of what it does to the team. He had his chance to lop off the biggest of all—Durocher's—but passed it up. Or maybe Leo is paying his own wages.

Haegg at Harvard Nets $8,212 Sum

The Army Air Forces Relief Fund is $8,212 richer through Gunder Haegg's appearance in Harvard Stadium, it was announced yesterday at a cleanup luncheon at the Parker House.

Carroll Getchell of Harvard, who handled the business end of the track meet, disclosed that the paid attendance was 9,038, the total attendance was 14,000, and that total receipts amounted to $11,801. From this amount $3,689 was taken for expenses, including those of Haegg and Gil Dodds, and for such items as help, liability insurance, license fee, and a sum of $500 towards defraying the cost of bringing the Swedish runner to this country.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P. C.	G. B.
New York	57	35	.620	
Chicago	49	45	.521	9
Washington	51	47	.520	9
Detroit	46	46	.500	11
Cleveland	45	47	.489	12
Boston	46	48	.489	12
St. Louis	42	49	.462	14½
Philadelphia	39	58	.402	21½

Results Aug. 2

Philadelphia 5, Chicago 3.
Washington 4, St. Louis 3.
Only games scheduled.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P. C.	G. B.
St. Louis	62	31	.667	
Pittsburgh	52	42	.553	10
Brooklyn	52	46	.531	12½
Cincinnati	50	45	.526	13
Chicago	45	49	.479	17½
Philadelphia	44	54	.449	20½
Boston	39	52	.429	22
New York	35	60	.368	28

Results Aug. 2

Pittsburgh 5, Boston 4.
Only game scheduled.

Major League Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Musial, St. Louis, .346; Herman, Brooklyn, .300.
Runs—Vaughan, Brooklyn, 80; Musial, St. Louis, 65.
Runs batted in—Nicholson, Chicago, 74; Herman, Brooklyn 69.
Hits—Musial, St. Louis, 132; Herman and Vaughan, Brooklyn, 123.
Doubles—Herman, Brooklyn, 29; Musial, St. Louis, and Vaughan, Brooklyn 27.
Triples—Musial, St. Louis, 14; Russell, Pittsburgh, 10.
Home runs—Nicholson, Chicago, 18; Ott, New York, 14.
Stolen bases—Vaughan, Brooklyn, 12; Lowrey, Chicago, and Gustine, Pittsburgh, 8.
Pitching—Sewell, Pittsburgh, 17-2; Riddle, Cincinnati, 14-5.

American League

Batting—Appling, Chicago, .331; Wakefield, Detroit, .321.
Runs—Vernon, Washington, 63; Case, Washington, 60.
Runs batted in—Etten, New York, 71; Johnson, New York 64.
Hits—Wakefield, Detroit, 128; Appling, Chicago, 126.
Doubles—Keltner, Cleveland, 28; Wakefield, Detroit, 28.
Triples—Lindell, New York, and York, Detroit, 8.
Home runs—Keller, New York, 15; Stephens, St. Louis, and York, Detroit, 14.
Stolen bases—Moses, Chicago, 33; Case, Washington, 29.
Pitching—Grove, Chicago, 10-1; Chandler, New York, 13-3.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Ryba	5	2	Terry	6	5
Judd	10	6	Woods	1	2
Hughson	11	7	Newsome	3	3
Brown	6	4	Dobson	1	0

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Tobin	3	7	Andrews	7	14
Kelly	3	3	Farrell	0	1
McFayden	1	1	Odom	0	3
Javery	2	10	Martin	0	2
Barrett	5	10			

Falkenburg Paces Junior Net Play

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Aug. 3 (AP)—Top-seeded Robert Falkenburg of Los Angeles moved into the third round of the junior division of the National junior and boys' tennis championships today, while Herbert Flam of Beverly Hills, Calif., seeded No. 1 in the Boys' division, advanced to the second round.

Both players had little difficulty vanquishing their opponents. Falkenburg blanked Henry Goelzer of Milwaukee, 6-0, 6-0, while Flam, who last week captured the Western boys' title, eliminated Louis Gross of Chicago, 6-1, 6-2.

The only other junior seeded player to enter the third round was Howe Atwater of Chicago, sixth ranking netter who drew a bye in the first round and then collected a default from William Thaler of Indianapolis.

Shore Line Open Won by O'Connor

STRATFORD, Conn., Aug. 3 (AP)—Maury O'Connor of Branch Brook, N. J., added the Shore Line open golf championship to the New Jersey open title he already held, and added $200 to his bankroll by knocking two strokes off par for the Mill River course as he compiled a 27-hole total of 70-35—105.

Brilliant as O'Connor was on the par 36-35—71 course, he almost found himself in a three-way tie with Willie Goggin of Purchase, N. Y., and Pat Cici of Salisbury, N. Y., who wound up with 71-35—106 and 72-34—106 respectively.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (AP)—Kerby Farrell, who has been first-basing for the Braves since Johnny McCarthy broke his leg, doubled as manager and bull pen pitcher of the Erie (Pa.) Sailors last year. He could yank a pitcher and put himself in at the same time—and ran up a string of 18 scoreless innings doing it. . . . The Washington Redskins' season ticket sale has passed $100,000. . . . Well, the town is so prosperous that Clark Griffith cut the price of hot dogs to a dime.

♪ ♪ ♪

Harry Sheer, Chicago Daily News: "Now Bucky Harris has two presents from the City of Brotherly Love—a wrist watch and—a boot."

♪ ♪ ♪

Mike Casteel, U. of Arizona coach, has 12 players definitely lined up for his team next fall and says he can't decide whether to have two six-man teams or a regular eleven with a sub. . . . All of Arizona's home games have been canceled by the other teams, too, so Roy Drachman suggests that Mike should arrange "telegraphic" games—just like rifle meets. . . . "There'd be a lot of touchdowns," says Roy, "and that's what the crowds want, so why not?"

♪ ♪ ♪

The Curtis Bay (Md.) Coast Guard Station, whose hockey team won the Eastern League title last winter, is getting up a football team that Business Manager Lieut. Dan Coakley says will be "comparable to other service teams." Games wanted. . . . The Fort Sheridan, Ill., baseball squad has been reduced to 11 men by personnel changes at the post—which may explain why Frank McElyea, former Braves outfielder, shifted from his regular third-base post to pitch a game the other day and Pitcher Gene Goforth played first base. . . . Lieut. Walter Taylor, Iowa Pre-Flight soccer coach, has opened up the game by cutting teams to nine players and forbidding the goalies to use their hands on the ball. . . . He says it adds a lot to soccer's crowd appeal.

♪ ♪ ♪

Frank Howard, Clemson College grid coach (upon viewing his squad of 35 players 17 years and under): "Trying to build a football team out of this bunch is going to be like trying to make a peach pie without peaches."

Minor League Scores

Results Aug. 2

By the Associated Press

International League

Syracuse 5-4, Toronto 4-6.
Newark 3, Montreal 2.
Rochester 7, Jersey City 8.
Buffalo 8, Baltimore 4.

American Association

Open date.

Pacific Coast League

Open date.

Eastern League

Utica 8, Albany 4.
Scranton 3-1, Wilkes-Barre 1-4.
Only games scheduled.

Southern Association

Nashville 8, Montgomery 2.
Birmingham 7, Little Rock 6.
Only games scheduled.

Appling Climbs Over Wakefield To Lead League

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (AP)—Luke Appling the Chicago White Sox "man who came back," is leading the Americn League hit parade today and aiming at the batting championship he held seven years ago.

The shortstop veteran tore opposing pitchers apart during the past week, thumping out 18 hits in 40 trips to the plate to boost his average 14 points, all the way to .331, and replace Rookie Dick Wakefield of the Detroit Tigers in the No. 1 slot among the junior circuit hitters. Wakefield fell off five points during the week to. 321, for second place.

Newcomers to the top 10 clouters after the past week's walloping were Nick Etten of the Yankees, Pete Fox of the Boston Red Sox, and Wally Moses of the Chicago White Sox.

Meantime, Stan Musial, the St. Louis Cardinals' "rhythm swinger," remained 10 points in front of his nearest National League rival—Brooklyn Billy Herman—although he dropped six points during the week to .340—getting nine hits in 33 times at bat. Biggest surge of the week saw Arky Vaughan of the Dodgers climb from sixth place to a tie for third with .313.

Following are the 10 leading hitters (and ties) in each league:

(Based on 250 or more times at bat)

National League

Player, Club	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.C.
Musial, St. Louis	97	388	65	132	.340
Herman, Brooklyn	90	373	47	122	.330
Vaughan, Brooklyn	97	393	80	123	.313
Hack, Chicago	94	364	52	114	.313
Kurowski, St. Louis	85	326	47	102	.313
Dahlgren, Phila.	98	369	37	114	.309
W. Cooper, St. L.	74	273	29	84	.308
McCarthy, Boston	77	290	52	95	.307
Tipton, Cincinnati	94	343	51	106	.305
Frey, Cincinnati	83	362	49	108	.298

American League

Appling, Chicago	94	362	37	120	.331
Wakefield, Detroit	93	390	54	128	.321
Curtright, Chicago	77	254	43	81	.319
Stephens, St. Louis	81	305	43	92	.302
Hockett, Cleveland	86	341	43	102	.299
Johnson, Wash'ton	83	319	45	93	.292
Etten, New York	93	349	56	101	.289
Fox, Boston	98	389	66	103	.287
Cramer, Detroit	82	353	43	101	.286
Higgins, Detroit	91	346	41	99	.286
Moses, Chicago	90	346	51	99	.286

B. U. Announces Cancellation Of Football Plans

Along with Harvard and Northeastern, Boston University today joined the ranks of local colleges who will not field a football team next fall. A joint announcement by President Daniel L. Marsh and Dr. John R. Harmon, Director of Athletics, disclosed that prospects of varsity material are so slim that fielding a football team will be impossible.

Every player from last year's squad is now in the uniform of some branch of the service, the announcement said, while Head Coach Walt Homer and Assistant Coach Russ Peterson are lieutenants instructing at the Navy Pre-Flight School at North Carolina.

No action has been taken on the status of next winter's and next spring's sports, and they have not been canceled as yet. The university authorities will withhold action of these phases of the athletic program pending the year's developments in student enrollment and study schedules.

B. U.'s action leaves Tufts and Boston College as the only local schools which are still in the field, although B. C. is expected to announce cancellation of its 1943 football plans momentarily, inasmuch as its service affiliations are with the Army which will not allow its trainees to play the game. Tufts, with a Navy allegiance, is planning an enlarged grid campaign.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Newsome	195	22	62	9	19	.318
Parker	122	20	44	9	19	.397
Culberson	236	27	69	3	27	.292
Fox	389	65	103	7	39	.287
Cronin	60	6	16	4	21	.267
Doerr	374	44	99	11	49	.265
Tabor	347	33	89	9	44	.256
Laplen	371	32	92	3	28	.248
Metkovich	80	8	17	2	9	.213
Lake	179	24	38	3	14	.212
Simmons	194	6	23	0	11	.212
Lazor	87	9	18	0	5	.207
Conroy	48	9	14	1	4	.206
Peacock	78	4	12	0	4	.154

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
McCarthy	113	32	35	2	24	.304
Holmes	374	42	101	3	32	.270
Masi	127	18	34	2	18	.268
Nieman	170	21	45	1	21	.265
Klutts	126	9	32	0	11	.254
Wietelmann	313	25	76	0	28	.239
Workman	368	42	86	5	44	.234
Burns	82	6	19	1	3	.232
Ross	130	23	32	5	21	.221
Ryan	266	30	59	1	16	.219
Farrell	89	2	12	0	5	.202
Javery	293	25	55	2	17	.188
Poland	97	5	13	0	7	.134
Beltzel	28	2	2	0	0	.130

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(Continued from previous page)

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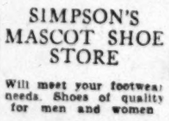

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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Wide World

His Hobby Is Miniatures

Jerome Hoffheimer views one of his 10 miniature rooms exhibited at the Radio City Music Hall. Mr. Hoffheimer fashioned the rooms, ranging from an early American country kitchen to a modern penthouse, in his own home workshop. The above pictured model, "A Country Store," has its window full of tiny hams and slabs of bacon. Little cans of food and miniature glass jars line the shelves; yes, there's even a cracker barrel and a pot-bellied stove.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Edison Invented a Clock That Wouldn't Run?

Thomas A. Edison, the famous inventor, once devised a clock which had no wheels nor springs, which consumed no power, and had no hands. The clock, to put it bluntly, would not run. But Edison and his co-experimenters used the clock, although it never registered an hour.

Behind the etched glass front, the clock face consisted merely of a cross-section through a small tree. The markings on the clock

face were simply the natural annual rings of the wood.

The function of this curious clock was to remind workers that their lives should be regulated, not by hours and minutes, but by results.

It Really Happened

Mrs. Alex Shell, Elizabethton, Tenn., postmaster, tells this one:

"A woman stepped up to a window at the post office. An employee greeted her.

"'I want two dollars worth of Victory stamps,' the customer said.

"'Very well,' returned the employee. 'What denomination please?'

"'Now look here,' said the woman, 'Do I have to tell what church I belong to, to get a little old two dollars worth of stamps.'"
—A. P.

How They Tell Silk from Nylon Hose in the Salvage Depots?

One of the problems encountered in the reclaiming of salvaged hosiery is the separating of the silk hose from the nylon hose. Such separation is necessary because nylon is reclaimed by a mechanical process.

One method of determining which is which is by means of a chemical bath. As litmus paper indicates by its color whether a solution is alkaline or acid, so the stockings identify themselves when dipped in the chemical bath which turns silk one color and nylon fibers another. **W. P. Keasbey**

"Dey Jest Fits!"

Mose was an old dusky servitor, a southern gentleman's gentleman. In addition to his regular stipend he received his master's discarded clothing. A certain pair of trousers seemed to Mose the last word in sartorial splendor. He longed for the time they would become his. One day he was told to clean them. He put it off and put it off, hoping his boss would tell him to keep them.

Finally his Master called Mose and demanded to know about them.

"They's still dirty, suh; I can't get 'em clean," was the reply.

"Did you try gasoline?" Mose had.

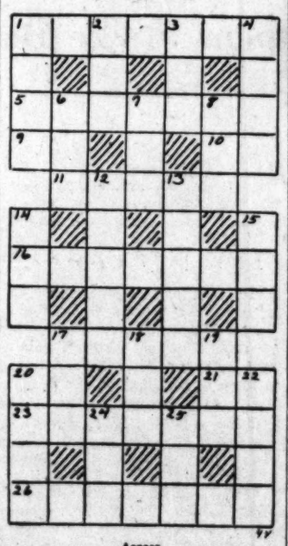
"Benzine?" Mose had.

"Well, have you tried ammonia?"

Triumphantly Mose answered, "I sure has, boss, and dey jest fits me."

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is the language of Argentina?
3—In what city was Frans Hals born?
9—Myself.
10—What ending denotes the object of an action?
11—Who is titular hero of a mystery by Charles Dickens?
16—What English dramatist and actor was born in 1671 (poss.)?
17—Who is titular hero of "Last of the Mohicans"?
20—Plural ending.
21—Concerning.
23—What composes principal mass of a tooth?
26—What name is often given to a fox?

Down

1—Thailand was formerly called what?
2—Would you expect Raymond Massey to fly, act, or run?
3—Frozen water.
4—Sir Anthony Hawkins was better known by what name?
5—According to Stephen Foster, who "had no wool on de top ob 'de head"?
7—To court.
8—Ink of what color signifies loss and deficit?
12—What is first name of Goodfellow, mentioned in popular fairy mythology of England?
13—Smetana's "Bartered Bride" is what?
14—What month is subject of a poem by William Cullen Bryant (abbr.)?
15—To request.
17—Custom.
18—What creature is associated with Tommy Green and Johnny Stout?
19—Male descendant.
20—What German river flows to Fulda?
22—Would you play, feed, or wear a robe?
24—A denial or refusal.
25—Man's name.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

Then to the Woodshed

Tommy is a very small boy, full of curiosity. Each day he asked so many questions that his mother, growing weary of answering, finally would say,

"Ask your Daddy that when he comes home tonight, he will tell you."

Imagine that mother's surprise and amusement, when, one day Tommy said:

"Mother, why is it that my Daddy is so smart and you are so dumb?"

"Why, Tommy!" she exclaimed. "What do you mean?"

"Well, you can never answer my questions and when Daddy comes home he always does."

The Welcome

Two ladies from Boston's Back Bay section, accustomed always to a car and a chauffeur, were observed slowly descending the steps of the subway entrance.

"Mary," said one, "do you know I believe it's at least ten years since I've been in a subway! Yes, fully that long!"

"Ten years?" replied the other. "Why, I know I haven't been in one in fifteen years—my, it's been such a long, long time."

Their loud conversation reached the ears of a nearby gentleman, a regular patron of the subway system, who, seizing his opportunity, said: "Ladies—we want you to know—we HAVE missed you."

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K. PARRIS

Just for Fun —By Henry Boltinoff

"I bought a fur coat at a bargain. May I go in there to try it on, Mr. Schultz?"

Daily Anecdote

Carlyle's Call

When Thomas Carlyle paid his respects to Queen Victoria, he didn't let royalty hold him at a distance as had happened to another famous writer. Charles Dickens had had to stand the entire time he talked with the Queen. The old Scotsman calmly took the initiative.

He greeted the Queen with due respect on her entry and then spoke up, "And noo, your Majesty, I would remind you that I am a verra old man, and so I will tak' a cheer!" So saying, he sat down without any permission on her part.

That was only the beginning. Carlyle then launched into a frank criticism of her ministry, offering advice on matters even the Prime Minister didn't touch on.

Queen Victoria did not enjoy her caller. After Carlyle had gone, she let it be known that she was receiving no more literary men!

Business Co-operation

United States and Brazilian business organizations are co-operating by sharing machine designs and manufacturing processes, thus recognizing the importance of standards in industrial developments.

A Verse for Today . . .

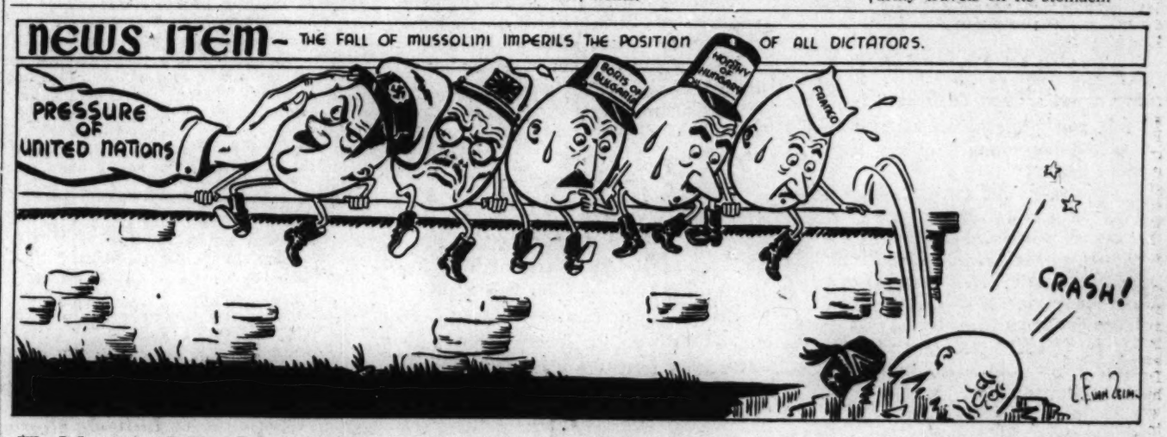
And Moses said unto God, Who am I, that I should go into Pharaoh, and that I should bring forth the children of Israel out of Egypt? And he said, Certainly I will be with thee.—Ex. 3:11, 12

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: War is war. If the laundry fails us, we shall just have to carry on with a stiff upper lip and limp collar.

Philadelphia Inquirer: Barbers in Illinois are forbidden to talk about the war. It's a good idea, but those three words "about the war" weaken it.

Indianapolis News: Troops that have crawled through difficult obstacle courses know now what the fellow meant when he said an army travels on its stomach.



Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*On Second Thought*

By Le Pelley

HOW DID YOU SLEEP AFTER COMING BACK FROM THE SEASHORE ?
TERRIBLE — HOW CAN A FELLOW SLEEP IN A STUFFY OLD BEDROOM —
THAT'S WHAT I SAY ! WHAT WE OUGHT TO DO IS SLEEP OUTDOORS—!
YOU MEAN... ...OUTDOORS ?
OF COURSE, OUTDOORS ! UNDER THE SKY.... UNDER THE STARS..
AND.. WELL... MAYBE UNDER A TENT...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*What We Need Is Something That Works*

By Rodgers

"Huh! You city folks can always think up a good argument!" ol' Jerry sniffed
"But crows are crows and farmers are farmers and — well — they just don't get along!"
"All the more reason something should be done about it!" I told him—
"Don't worry, something's always being done about it! We're always chasing crows off our fields!" Jerry replied.
Yes and the crows are always coming right back—I mean something that works!" I waffled—

The Adventures of Waddles —*Leave It to Claudette*

By The Hagers

"I'm off to play some tennis, Sweet; I see a court across the street."
"We should invite the younger set," Matilda said, "to meet Claudette."
An hour later I replied, "That problem we can set aside;
Claudette took over our command. The situation's well in hand."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Harlem Is America's Problem

No specific act of race prejudice or injustice precipitated the wild criminal outbreak in Harlem Sunday night. Almost the only clashes between whites and Negroes were between the police and hoodlums. In this sense it was not a race riot. Yet behind it lie deep-seated racial and social problems which are of national concern. Toward the solving of these problems Americans of every racial and social group can contribute by seeking to understand causes and by supporting wise and healing, rather than excited and hateful, efforts to remove those causes.

Six persons are dead, hundreds were injured, scores of stores and shops were looted when their windows were smashed, business was paralyzed for a day in New York's great Negro district. Why? What caused such an apparently organized outbreak? How was it possible? Are there so many of the criminal type in Harlem that ordinary policing cannot handle them? Why should Harlem be such a frequent scene of "muggings," the assault and robbery of soldiers, sailors, and other visitors to the section, of hold-ups, store burglaries, killings, wanton attacks?

It must be pointed out that the very conditions that used to make Five Points the scene of viciousness a century ago, and which later gave birth to the Dead End Kids tradition on the Lower East Side and other white sections, have in large measure been permitted to repeat themselves in Harlem.

The section is overcrowded. It has some excellent apartments housing its prosperous elements—and it has "rats' nests" that house whole families in a single room. Poverty and ignorance of the worst types abound, and are exploited by political and commercial racketeers. New York City has not done what it should to provide educational and recreational opportunities. Among the Negroes is some feeling that this is partly due to the fact that they are a racial minority. New York City is one of the exceptional spots which still has unemployment. War industries have passed it by. And some racial discrimination has doubly restricted economic opportunity for Negroes.

Vice seems always to thrive in any slum area, and where the economic urge is so strong among so many, the law's agencies seem inadequate. Drug peddlers, bootleggers, fences, procurers flourish in such surroundings.

These are underlying reasons for crime and unrest, but despite them all, there remain standards of human conduct which a self-respecting community must demand—and enforce.

Whatever its causes, vandalism cannot be tolerated. Yet the Harlem situation is not one which can be healed with police clubs or bayonets, although the New York police are widely credited with having, by firmness and restraint, prevented a worse situation. Order must be restored and crime curbed, but the evil to be eradicated lies deep. No less than a generation of social reform may be required to work a thorough change.

Meanwhile the leaders of both races would do well to discourage those who by thoughtless, or calculated, utterances have led the Negro to believe he can improve his social or economic status by acts of violence. Beating up white men does not bring the Negro the "equality" he seeks.

Draft boards might carefully re-examine their lists. The police could help by co-operating with Federal employment boards in the case of the thousands of known vagrants or unemployed. More employers and more labor unions can drop the arbitrary color line and let merit and ability be recognized. The community itself, including property owners and landlords, must help its less fortunate members—and clean up its own filth and rottenness.

What has happened in Harlem is, after all, America's concern. Americans cannot continue to repeat Cain's querulous cry. By joining hands, by frowning upon intolerance by either black men or white, by taking constructive steps to eliminate underlying social evils, they can prevent another such occurrence in Harlem or anywhere within their country's borders.

Orchids Don't Become Them

It is almost a year since the first Wave recruits unpinned their last civilian orchids and stepped into the trim blue uniform of the Navy.

Bouquets are in order again today, but not from the florist. They're saying it not only with flowers now, but with good, old-fashioned words—and the four most important are, "Send us more Waves."

That tells the story. Behind those four short words lies a year of sobering experience and hard work for the women of the Naval Reserve. On July 30, 1942, the Waves came into being, and on August 28 of last year the first recruits swung into step at the United States Naval Training School at Smith College in Northampton, Massachusetts.

Their usefulness in the war has not only been fully justified, but has increased. Some 30,000 Waves are now engaged in 166 different types of Navy jobs, with 80 more about to be added, to make the women eligible to take over 246 job classifications of the 732 in the Naval Reserve. Training centers have been increased from three to 21, and by next summer it is hoped that the Women's Naval Reserve will number 70,000.

The Waves, despite their somewhat frivolous sounding name, are women with a serious purpose. Orchids would not become them now. The words of Secretary of the Navy Knox, "You have justly won your Navy's utmost confidence," were far more appropriate, and important.

"Pickup" Air Mail

Growth of the "pickup" service for air mail is as astonishing as is the improved service thus offered to many relatively small communities. The Civil Aeronautics Commission reports that this service now taps 115 cities, ranging in population from 500 to 120,000, and that schedules have been 90 to 95 per cent completed. Extension of this service is anticipated, for applications on file by fifteen other air companies contemplate the offering of this service to as many as 1,453 cities in 29 States, those in the Midwest predominating.

The method of pickup is relatively simple and inexpensive. It does not require elaborate airports—only two strong poles across which a line is attached on which the package to be picked up is suspended.

What the extension of the air mail pick-up may mean to railroads in the future is a question. At present, many local trains show a modest profit solely because of the mail which they handle. The mail contract makes the difference between operating the train at a profit and at a loss. Should much of this local mail be lost, it is evident that many more trains would have to be eliminated. Small towns which benefit by faster air mail service may find this advantage offset, in part, by the absence of part or all of their former passenger train service.

No Easy Exit for Italy

What the Badoglio regime is trying to do for Italy is what any government set up in similar circumstances would try to do. Its objective is to extricate Italy from the war at the lowest possible cost. It is to prevent Italy from becoming a battleground.

But those are not terms the Allies can consider. Reports from Washington make clear that use of Italy as a base against Germany is part of the United Nations strategy. There is nothing brutal or callous in the Allied attitude on this point. Italy is an enemy. Premier Mussolini surrendered Italian neutrality to stab France in the back. It is too much for Italians to expect that they can now regain it as a reward for losing the imperial gamble.

It is said that had Premier Badoglio been able to win the terms he proposed—namely, that the Allies should not occupy Italy after surrender—that the Germans were prepared also to withdraw from Italy. Doubtless! A neutral Italy along the German flank would be better from the Nazis' point of view than a weak Italy on the German side.

That the Italian people are more realistic about their country's position is shown by their pro-Allies, pro-peace demonstrations and by their resistance to their own rulers. Attempts by clerical and conservative elements in Italy to dub rioters as communists cannot conceal the underlying facts and fears which are producing the unrest. The Italians today are caught between their Axis partners and the forces coming upon them from the deep blue sea.

Their choice is being made harder by the temporizing of the Badoglio regime, for as the days pass the Nazis are reported sending more troops into Italy. There is no easy way out for Italy. There are only the hard way and the harder. The attempt of the Badoglio Government to bargain is beginning to look like a choice of the harder way for the Italian people.

Our Readers Say—

Pertinent excerpts from letters To The Christian Science Monitor

Let's Do Something About It

With regard to Dr. Howard E. Kershner's article on the present possibility of feeding the children of occupied Europe, for some time I had wondered why this was not being done. But I was willing to accept with complacency the first ideas which occurred to me as an explanation of it: that other things were more important; that we could not spare the food, the means of transportation, nor the time, energy and personnel needed to put such a relief program into working order.

Perhaps that is what many of us are thinking, but Dr. Kershner's article should rouse its every reader from such a state of apathy. He says the food, ships, money, plans are all ready, merely waiting for an approval from Washington, London, and Berlin. If permission is secured, the only possible barrier would be German interference but Dr. Kershner, judging from his experience of the past few years in carrying on this work in Europe, expresses the opinion that the food would not be seized by the Germans—there would not be enough of it to benefit them, and, if they should take it, the result would be an immediate cessation of the whole program.

He emphasized the fact that the importance of beginning this work immediately cannot be underestimated. Certainly all reports from other sources confirm this. It seems quite clear that there is nothing to lose by backing his appeal,—but we are losing valuable time.

MISS MADALINE EVENDEN

Plymouth, Conn.

Leasing vs. Re-Sale

Amidst all the din of the planners, who appear to limit their proposals to schemes to regulate wages and hours and the price of food and clothing, it is heartening to be able to report that the Supreme Court of California on June 1, 1943, reversed a long line of prior decisions, and ruled in the case of Mercury Herald Co. vs. Moore that it is within the power of a State to regulate and control the private tenure of land, under the inexhaustive taxing power of the State.

Prior to 1929, we had a great speculative boom in title deeds to land in California, Florida, and many other States. Thousands who hoped to reap "unearned increment" failed to unload their land in time. Since then, the practice in most States has been to extend periods of grace to land speculators unable to pay the taxes, when they became due. The leniency of most legislatures toward such citizens was incalculable. In their desire to protect the speculators from loss, the legislators vied with each other in enacting income, sales and license taxes, to replace the taxes that had not been paid by the speculators in land.

The "Uthwatt" Report, signed by the Lord Chief Justice of England, recommends that any interest in land acquired by the government, be administered by way of lease, and never by way of sale of the land.

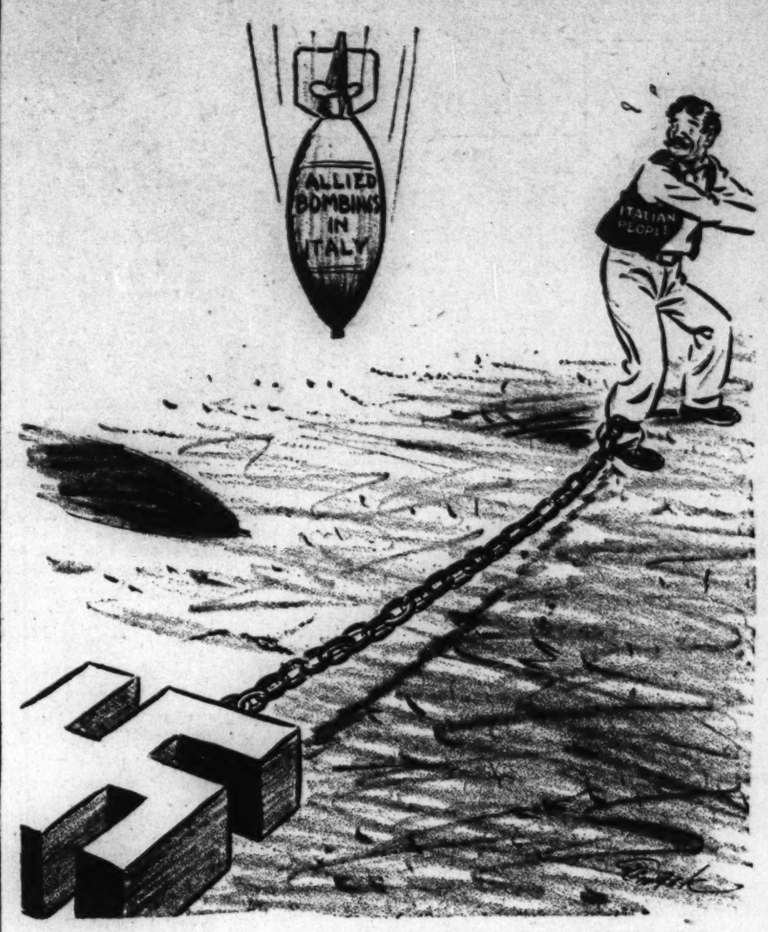
There is almost sure to be vast additional quantities of land, urban, rural, mineral, timber, etc., dropped by owners who will be unable or unwilling to keep the taxes paid until after this war has resulted in "unconditional surrender," much of which can and should be retained in public ownership for the aid and benefit of returning soldiers and sailors, who should be given the first opportunity to pick and choose the site they believe would be most useful to them. For this, he should be charged merely the annual rental value of the site selected, and not be subjected to the handicap of having to contract to pay some speculator a bonus for the privilege of getting a location for his home, office, or business.

Several States have authorized the leasing of such lands, in lieu of re-sale, but all too often such lands are being picked up by tax deed speculators, for little or nothing.

San Francisco — J. RUPERT MASON

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Main Target



Little Italy Will Celebrate

SAN FRANCISCO

When S day comes for Italy—S for surrender—San Francisco's Italian city within a city will celebrate as exuberantly as any part of the Nation. Perhaps even more so, for the 24,000 foreign-born residents of the Italian quarter here, and their numerous sons and daughters, have had their emotions and their loyalties stretched taut and then snapped. Today the Italian section of San Francisco's North Beach area is apparently solidly hoping and working for victory for the United States.

Within a few days after the invasion of Sicily, this reporter spent a few hours in "little Italy"—which is seldom called that in San Francisco. He went there to look, to listen, to talk.

Columbus Avenue, main business street of the Italian quarter, slices diagonally across many blocks between Telegraph Hill and Russian Hill. It connects Kearny Street, main downtown cross street, with North Beach, with its tourist haven, Fisherman's Wharf.

Store signs along the hub business street of the Italian section bear such names as these, taken at random: Mazza, Cassella, Cavalli, Annigone, Toscani, Azzaro, Allestrieri, De Martini, Rossi, Gallo.

There is the Colombo Hotel, the Vesuvio Café, the Galileo Hotel.

The Verdi Theater is showing a motion picture titled "Hitler's Children," which is anything but complimentary to Mussolini's partner in international crime.

One big grocery store wearing an Italian name and displaying these typically Italian wares, has a huge colored cartoon in its main window. The cartoon is on stiff cardboard, and stands atop three gallon cans of imitation olive oil. The caricatured individuals are plainly Mussolini, Hitler, and Tojo, and are labeled, respectively if not respectfully, "Fatso," "Ratso," and "Japso." The legend under the three says, "Blame them for higher prices and shortages."

The day is cool though sunny. (San Francisco's summer days are likely to be like that.) On the block-square lawn on which the North Beach branch post office fronts, black-haired, black-eyed babies and preschool children roll and romp. Plump young mothers who might have come straight from Sicily, except for their good English, sit on the benches nearby.

Where Columbus Avenue sidles across Broadway, as Broadway comes down off Russian Hill, Grant Avenue—Chinatown's hub—bumps into the other two streets. Two big ornamental streetlights, part of a row through Chinatown which simulate Chinese lanterns, mark the boundary line between Little Italy and Chinatown. The bootblack just across the corner is an Italian who calls to passers-by in his native tongue. An elderly man stands in the middle of the sidewalk by the bootblack's canopy and in the Italian tongue harangues another who is seated on a box, leaning on a cane.

An olive-skinned soldier boy comes out of a bank on the corner. The bank is one of the hundreds in a chain founded and headed by the Giannini family—loyal Americans with Italian antecedents, one of California's best-known Italian families.

Through the blocks of residences surrounding this area there seems to be a Red Cross sticker, a bond purchase label, a local War Chest sticker, or a service star on every door or window.

A shipyard worker, definitely an Italian, goes past carrying his lunch box. On the lapel of his coat is an enameled emblem showing two service stars. It is remarkable how many of the similar emblems in home windows bear two service stars.

William Torchia, managing editor of the combined newspapers, L'Italia and La Voce del Popolo, says San Francisco's Italian population will be happy if Sicily surrenders quickly, before its cities and countryside are laid waste; and the same for all of Italy.

"Most of us have friends or relatives there, in some part," he says. "And we know how frightful the destruction is that can come to them, as it did first to London. I was there five years ago. It was bad even then. The people were hungry in Sicily. What must it be now?"

RODNEY L. BRINK

Anti-Strike Law Opens Strike Door

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Strout

Suppose you own a wartime factory that is doing a good job in military production. Suppose you have a wage-hour contract with the C. I. O., and that you believe that labor conditions are, on the whole, fairly satisfactory. Suppose a small, rival union comes into your plant and demands an election to show that they, and not the C. I. O., really represent the views of your workers. Suppose the Government's National Labor Relations Board looks into the case and rejects the intruder's demands, and backs you up and your agreement with C. I. O.

There you have, in effect, the situation that till recently existed in the Allis-Chalmers plant at Springfield, Ill. But there is one considerable difference.

Suppose, now, Congress passes an "anti-strike law" which the President vetoes, but which the legislators promptly re-pass over his veto.

And suppose that under this law it becomes the right of the third-party labor group—which happens to be the District 50 wing of John L. Lewis's United Mine Workers—to demand a strike-ballot, whether the rival C. I. O. group wants it or not!

There, in brief, you have the situation which now actually exists, as the result of Attorney General Biddle's interpretation of the Smith-Connally Act.

If you owned that factory you probably wouldn't feel very happy about it. You might say, "What business has anybody anyway to take strike votes in wartime?" You might ask, "Why did Congress accredit a procedure like this, seemingly authorizing strikes, in a so-called 'anti-strike bill'?" Before the law was passed—outside of the inexcusable coal strike—the record shows that most of the walkouts were short, sporadic affairs. Labor leaders had agreed not to strike at all. Their influence was on the side of stopping stoppages, when rank-and-file walkouts occurred. Now the situation is changed. Congress, by promulgating procedure for taking strike votes, has seemed to recognize the validity of wartime strikes.

The New York Times argues that Mr. Biddle has made a wrong interpretation. The Times never loved the law: it called it a "hasty, ill-considered and confused measure." But Mr. Biddle's interpretation, it holds, has multiplied its harm "incalculably."

Yet Mr. Biddle offers strong arguments supported by the text of the law and the statements of its sponsors when it was passed. Mr. Biddle may, of course, be subtly trying to undermine the law by making it appear worse than it is, on the theory that it will be repealed. But that would ascribe a good deal of naïveté to Mr. Biddle. What is likely to happen is that the whole thing will be revised, as it should be, when Congress reassembles. This writer pointed out some of the law's ambiguities at the time, and declared that Congress had "botched" an important job.

What happens now will be a very wry affair indeed. The NLRB will apparently be required to supervise the strike vote, engineered by District 50, which is aimed at the NLRB itself. Mr. Lewis's District 50 wants to prove that it really has a majority of workers at Allis-Chalmers. And who knows but what the workers will vote "yes" on a strike-ballot, whether they favor the C. I. O. or the anti-C. I. O. group? People always have grievances, and Congress has given them this new opportunity to express them.

Furthermore, by countenancing the strike-vote machinery, Congress has, in effect, authorized labor demagogues to go out and whip up anti-employer sentiment, which will leave a bad taste in the mouth, no matter how the ballot comes out.

And here, finally, is the wryest thing of all. Let us go back again to the original assumption that it is your factory. Let us suppose the ballot has been taken. You feel it is no fault of yours: you have been getting on fairly well with the C. I. O. labor leaders. But the workers nevertheless vote to strike. So what happens? Why, you lose control of your factory! The law requires that the Government step in, and take over your plant.

No matter how innocent management is, that is the penalty imposed. Yes, Congress does queer things sometimes.

The Wide Horizon

Voting by V-Mail?

By Leonard Bloom

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We have been talking about letting 18-year-olds vote. Very reasonably we say that persons old enough to die for their country are old enough to vote in its elections. As far as we go we are correct, but no legislation would insure the vote to youth under arms. The real question is not at what age one reaches political maturity. The real question is to what extent members of the armed forces are citizens. Our argument here is that they should be citizens as completely as possible. The plan that we offer would help them to be citizens more fully.

More than 5,000,000 men in our armed forces were voteless in the last election. There is a danger that we shall elect our next President with more than 10,000,000 disfranchised. Such an election could in no sense be regarded as fully representative.

From the standpoint of democratic action, the most important events may be not who was elected or defeated, but who the electorate in action were. The men and women from our Army and Navy will be responsible and constructive elements in the postwar political scene to the extent that they have been participants in it. Currently they are categorically excluded from all but the most meager participation. We Americans have learned to accept decisions we do not like because we know our voices have been heard and our votes counted. The votes of our soldiers do not exist and it is not surprising that some do not feel bound by the acts of the representatives who are not their representatives.

* * *

The five million more or less in our armed forces used few absentee ballots for the scheme is clumsy and inadequate at best. Our army is a young army and all analyses of the voting record of this age group reveal that it is markedly colored by pro-New Deal sentiments. The unavoidable conclusion is that our armed forces are in effect disfranchised and because of this, the composition of the voting population has been altered. Stated in crude terms, the sentiments held by men in the armed forces are not proportionately expressed in the voting record.

How are our soldiers and sailors to have their voting rights protected? The following suggested plan, the V-Mail Ballot, seems to present no difficulties which are either administratively or technically insurmountable. Whether it is legislatively practicable may be another matter. It might be regarded as expensive by some, but democracy is worth what it costs in money as well as blood. The House and Senate should urge the various State assemblies to meet in extraordinary session if necessary and enact the enabling legislation.

1. All members of the armed forces shall be registered as voters by their selective service boards in the district in which they were last or first (pick one) enrolled on selective service records.
2. States requiring payment of poll tax shall waive it. Preferably age requirements shall also be waived. This settles a good part of the 18-year-old controversy.
3. No absentee registration shall be required.
4. Ballots will be sent by "V Mail" to all overseas forces, by regular mail to all forces in continental U. S. (Technically, this is feasible for more than 1,000,000 "V Mail" items are carried in a single week.) The ballots will be accompanied by brief statements of their cases prepared by all candidates.
5. Ballots will be marked in the presence of the chaplain or commanding officer and validated by him.
6. They will then be rephotographed and returned by "V Mail" or regular mail to the registrar of voters. Probably they could be counted by projecting the film on a screen, obviating the necessity of another printing.

* * *

The above scheme presents some difficulties. None of them look insuperable granted that the people, the Congress, the Commander-in-Chief, and our military and naval commanders seriously want the defenders of democracy to participate in democracy. Never again must returning soldiers and sailors say that while they were at the front acts were done and undone, legislators elected or defeated without their voices being heard.

The returning men of arms will be a great political force. They will be a more responsible political force if they are enabled to feel that they have always been participants.

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